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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) were $268 million in May, 13 percent above April and 40 percent greater than the level recorded in May a year earlier. Nearly all horticultural commodity groups performed well. Export movement of treenuts, fresh fruit and citrus juice was particularly strong in May. Almonds accounted for one-third of the growth in May's export value, with large shipments to the Soviet Union, Western Europe (Germany, Switzerland and France), and to Japan. Almond export sales continue to benefit from a record U.S. crop, export promotional activities funded by USDA's Targeted Export Assistance Program, and a price advantage over Turkish filberts. Export shipments of fresh grapefruit, apples and cherries together made up an additional one-third of May's export expansion. Japan is the dominant destination for U.S. cherry shipments while the increase in grapefruit and apples largely is attributed to Taiwan. Sales to Taiwan may have risen sharply out of concern by importers that the Taiwan authorities soon may impose restrictive import measures for fresh fruit. Export sales of citrus juice--both orange and grapefruit--were larger to Western Europe and Japan in response to short supplies in Brazil and Israel.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--Persistent heavy rains in May, June and the beginning of July have caused widespread damage to Portuguese agriculture. The situation is generally defined as catastrophic for about 40 percent of crop production. Various government relief measures are under consideration, as it is clear that virtually all farmers are affected.

Among the horticultural products damaged, cherries were hit hardest, with about 60 percent of the crop lost in the main growing area. While estimates of crop losses for other items are not yet available, early indications point to significant fruit quality and sizing problems for peaches, plums, and apricots. Widespread mildew has reduced both output and quality of table and wine grapes.

Potatoes, an important crop in Portugal, are being harvested hurriedly in order to minimize mildew damage. Inadequate storage facilities along with the poor long-term storage condition of the crop could result in much of the harvest rotting or going unsold. Potato imports may be needed starting in October.

The heavy rains also have dashed Portuguese hopes of recovery in the processing tomato sector (see article in this circular); and production is now estimated at only slightly above last year's level, in spite of the huge increase in planted area.

--The Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act (CAPS) was amended in the House of Commons on June 30, 1988. The original 1955 CAPS Legislation established national standards and regulated international and interprovincial trade in agricultural products including fruit and vegetables. The new legislation--which becomes the Canada Agricultural Products Act--clarifies and strengthens the provisions of the previous act. It came into effect upon royal assent July 6, 1988. Included in the new bill are:

- Changes to boost consumer protection against interprovincial or international trade in agricultural products that don't meet Canadian health standards.

- Stronger measures to protect Canada's product grade names and inspection system. Fines and penalties are increased from levels set in 1955.

- Provision to provide Agriculture Canada with authority to control consignment sales of produce and to regulate the transport of fruits and vegetables in bulk containers.

The new act is not expected to have an affect on international trade patterns. It will, however, stop the sale on consignment of imported produce which had been allowed since the previous law prohibiting these sales was struck down by a court in 1984.

Citrus and Products

--Israeli citrus exports and processing volumes are expected to be substantially smaller during the upcoming 1988/89 season in response to a sharp reduction in crop size. According to Israel's Citrus Marketing Board, the 1988/89 citrus crop is not expected to exceed 1.1 million tons due to the heat wave which hit Israel last May when trees were in the fruit-setting stage. The Board had initially projected a crop of 1.45 million tons for next season.

Israeli citrus exports during the just finished 1987/88 season are estimated at 470,000 tons, down from 562,000 tons in 1986/87. The shortfall largely is attributed to a loss of 150,000 tons of export-grade fruit, mainly shamoutis, because of high winds, heavy rains, and in some places hail damage in mid-February. Israeli processors utilized 555,000 tons of citrus in 1987/88, down from 877,000 tons in the prior season. As in the case of exports, fruit available for processing in 1988/89 will be limited, which should present improved sales opportunities for U.S. exporters of orange and grapefruit juice to Europe.

--Citrus imports by the European Community (EC) under the U.S-EC Citrus Agreement reached in August 1986 continue to grow at a moderate pace. EC imports of Minneolas during February-April, the period specified by the agreement for a 15,000-ton tariff quota duty reduction from 20 to 2 percent, totaled 7,592 tons. EC Minneola imports under the agreement during the same period a year earlier totaled only 3,750 tons. This year's Minneola volume might have been larger if not for tight U.S. supplies of exportable grade fruit.

EC imports of oranges under the agreement in 1988 reached only 188 tons compared to zero imports in 1987. The agreement specifies that the EC duty will be reduced from 20 percent in February-March and 13 percent in April to 10 percent for up to 20,000 tons of "high-quality" sweet oranges. The agreement also calls for the EC to lower its import duty on frozen concentrated orange juice from 19 percent to 13 percent for up to 1,500 tons of concentrate not exceeding 50 degrees brix and packaged in containers of 2 liters or less. The reduced duty for orange juice is valid throughout the calendar year. EC imports of orange juice under the agreement to date in 1988 total 697 tons.

The agreement further specifies cuts in EC duties for lemons--from 8 to 6 percent for 6,000 tons, January 15-June 14--and grapefruit--from 3 to 1.5 percent for arrivals November-April. The EC tariff quota duty reductions for grapefruit and lemons are set to be initiated once the U.S. tariff cuts called for in the agreement become law. These tariff adjustments are part of the Omnibus Trade Bill currently before Congress.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Apple production in Brazil has grown substantially over the past decade with a corresponding decline in imports. Apple production in 1988 is estimated at a record 280,000 tons by the Brazilian Association of Apple Growers compared to 17,500 tons in 1977. The major problem facing the 1988 apple crop was a shortage of adequate storage facilities. Brazil's apple crop now meets approximately 70 percent of domestic consumption. Per capita apple consumption is about 4 kilograms per year. Brazilian apple production is expected to continue expanding, with a significant number of new plantings in the state of Santa Catarina reaching bearing age in 1990.

Imports have trended downward from 202,600 tons in 1977 to 123,811 tons in 1987. Argentine apples accounted for 77 percent of total Brazilian apple imports during 1987. Imports of U.S. apples fell from a recent high 1,917 of tons in 1986 to only 637 tons in 1987. U.S. export prospects are poor in 1988 because of the troubled economy. Brazilian apple imports are regulated by monthly quotas from December through May. In June, the wholesale price of Brazilian apples was reported at 2,300 Cruzados ($11.56) per 20 kilogram box.

BRAZIL: APPLE PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

Year	Production	Imports
1977	17,500	202,600
1978	24,200	190,200
1979	33,800	183,100
1980	48,200	135,400
1981	66,600	112,600
1982	136,300	127,600
1983	97,000	115,400
1984	162,000	89,900
1985	219,000	90,800
1986	242,300	85,000
1987	230,000	123,811
1988*	280,000	80,000

*Preliminary

SOURCE: Brazilian Association of Apple Producers and the Foreign Trade Office of the Bank of Brazil.

--Apple producers in Canada will receive stabilization payments on their 1987 crop totaling almost 8.7 million Canadian dollars (US$7.2 million based on a mid-July 1988 exchange rate of US$1=C$1.21). The stabilization payment is based on the difference between the support price and estimated average market returns. The 1987 support price for apples is C$239.70 per metric ton (US$3.78 per 42 lb. carton). On August 1, 1988, about 2,500 apple growers across Canada will receive an interim payment of C$15.9 per ton (US$0.25 per carton), which represents roughly 75 percent of the final payment. Canada's national apple tripartite stabilization committee, comprised of producer, federal, and provincial government representatives, manages the apple support system. The producer premiums for the 1988 crop have been set at C$5.35 (US$4.43) per metric ton (8.4 U.S. cents per carton).

--Canadian apple growers have filed an antidumping petition against U.S. apples. The petition, filed by the Canadian Horticultural Council on behalf of 4,500 growers, alleges that Delicious, Red Delicious, and Golden Delicious apples from Washington State are being sold in Canada at less than the cost of production. U.S. shippers are not accused of selling for less in Canada than in the United States. Bulk apples sold to processors are excluded from the action. A preliminary determination of dumping is required by October 5, 1988. A final determination of dumping will be made within 90 days of the preliminary determination. The Canadian Import Tribunal must make a determination of material injury within 120 days of the preliminary determination of dumping. Further information may obtained by calling National Revenue, Customs and Excise in Ottawa at (613) 954-7180 or (613) 954-7187.

--The European Community's apple import quotas for New Zealand and South Africa were filled as of June 24 and June 8, respectively. The EC already had ceased issuing import licenses for apples from Chile, Argentina, the United States and others. (See page 4 of the May issue of the Horticultural Products Review.) As of mid-July, Australia was the only country which had not yet filled its quota, set at 11,000 tons. New Zealand, however, did receive an increase of 12,980 tons in its quota. The EC's quota system is scheduled to end on August 31, 1988.

On June 10, 1988, the European Court of Justice ruled that the EC Commission, in failing to inform traders adequately that they "had to apply for an import license before the departure of the vessel transporting the goods if they wished to be sure of being able to import their goods in transit to the Community in the event that protective measures were adopted..." had violated the principle of legitimate expectations. The court's ruling grants a waiver from the quota for 2,172 tons of apples from Chile which had been on the water at the time that Chile's quota was filled. The apples had been in storage in Marseilles, France, since arrival on April 20.

--Mexico's production of mangoes in the State of Sinaloa is expected to be down 50 percent this year due to drought. The reduced fruit availability together with the slow installation of hot water dip treatment facilities will have a negative impact on the current season's export movement. Sinaloa accounts for about one-half of Mexican mango exports. Seven hot water treatment plants in the state were expected to be ready in time for summer mango exports to the United States. The owner of one such treatment plant indicated that the fruit he tested was not damaged at all, while several others indicated that the consistency and quality of the mangoes they tested were damaged by the hot water treatment. Mexican mangoes must be treated for 90 minutes to kill the Mexican fruit fly in order to enter the United States, whereas mangoes from Haiti, affected by the West Indian fruit fly, need to be treated for only 75 minutes.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--An EC Commission working group on treenuts met on June 9 to examine a proposal by the EC Parliament to subsidize and protect EC treenut production. No decisions were reached at the meeting. However, attendees indicate that the Commission appears to be promoting the greater use of existing structural aids, as an alternative to the new subsidies proposed. The working group includes producer, trade, industry, and consumer representatives. It was also noted that the Commission is firmly opposed to any renegotiation of the almond concessions under the U.S.-EC citrus agreement. A Commission source indicated that a decision on the Parliament's proposal will not be forthcoming, and that the issue is a political one. Another working group meeting is tentatively scheduled for October 1988.

Corresponding with the meeting was a demonstration in the streets of Brussels by 400 Spanish nut producers, protesting what they describe as "indiscriminate imports of Turkish hazelnuts and U.S. almonds under preferential treatment." The leaders of the protest met with EC Parliament and Commission officials. The Spanish press reported one of the leaders as stating, "Today we are handing out hazelnuts in the Belgian capital, but if there is no agreement and the EC does not respond to our proposals, this will mean that a peaceful negotiation is not possible and that we will have to resort to force, no matter how illegal this may be. If we have to burn nuts in front of the U.S. Embassy, we will do it."

Spanish producers complain that imports of low-priced U.S. almonds during the 1987/88 season resulted in large unsold stocks in Spain of approximately 30,000 tons. Spain has been lobbying for an acceleration of the phase-out of the duty--currently set at 5 percent--on Spanish almonds into the EC-10 provided under the Treaty of Accession. At a minimum, the Spanish industry is seeking an immediate reduction in the EC duty to 2 percent to coincide with the level provided for U.S. almonds as part of the U.S.-EC citrus agreement. The United States, however, still faces a 7 percent duty as the citrus agreement has not yet been ratified by the United States.

Other Processed Fruits

--The Canadian government has initiated an anti-dumping investigation against the United States, claiming injurious dumping of sour cherries into Canada. The complaint, made on behalf of 550 sour cherry growers and processors in Ontario and British Columbia, alleges that Canadian imports of U.S. sour cherries displaced 1,450 tons of sour cherries that were left unharvested in Ontario in 1987 due to lack of markets and low price levels. Canadian imports of U.S. sour cherries are cited as responsible for reducing overall grower returns by an estimated farm gate value of C$579,960 (US$480,000). Grower prices reportedly dropped to C$42.37 cents per kilogram for the 1987 crop, compared to an average of C$80.83 cents per kilogram for the previous five marketing years. According to the Canadian Government, U.S. imports of sour cherries increased nearly 300 percent in 1987 from the 1982-86 average.

In a related measure, the Canadian government has provided an agricultural stabilization act payment of C$2.2 (US$1.8) million to cherry growers to help offset the low prices they received last year. The payment will pay producers 29.62 Canadian cents per kilogram based on a production of 7,227 tons.

--Minimum Grower Prices (MGP) and Processing Subsidies (PS) for canned pears and peaches in the European Community have been set for the 1988/89 marketing year (MY) by the EC's Processed Fruits and Vegetable Management Committee.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSING SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED PEARS AND CANNED PEACHES, MY 1988/89 (ECU/100 kilograms) 1/

ITEM		---SPAIN---		---EC-10---	
		1987/88	1988/89	1987/88	1988/89
CANNED PEARS	MGP	18.629	20.94	30.215	30.215
	PS	6.631	9.24	18.531	19.30
CANNED PEACHES	MGP	25.286	25.98	28.781	28.71
	PS	11.242	11.87	14.363	14.37

1/ ECU = European Currency Unit. Prices are shown in ECUs because at the time of publication, the European Community's "green rates" were not set for 1988/89 due to a financial debate within the Community. The "green rate" is the exchange rate for the ECU and each EC member's national currency.

Vegetables

Frozen potatoes are now allowed into Thailand following the recent lifting of import restrictions by the government on those products classified under category 2004.10 of the Thai harmonized tariff system. However, import duties are 60 percent ad valorem or 50 baht (about US$2) per kilogram, whichever is higher. When other taxes are added on, the selling price is estimated at four times the c.i.f value of the product and more than triple current domestic frozen potato prices.

TOMATO PRODUCTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

The past year saw a dramatic change in the market for processed tomato products in the Mediterranean Basin countries, especially for paste. After several years of high stock levels, increases in market prices and higher demand for paste from all over Europe caused stocks to drop dramatically in the second half of the 1987/88 marketing year.

The initial 1988 forecast for tomatoes for processing in Mediterranean Basin countries had production increasing 10 percent from 1987 levels, with the largest increase occurring in Portugal, where production was anticipated to increase 47 percent from last year's low output. However, heavy rains in May, June, and the beginning of July have damaged enough of the Portuguese crop that production estimates for 1988 are now close to the 1987 levels of 427,000 metric tons. Reports also indicate rain damage to crops in Spain, Italy, and France, but no specific amount has been described. The total 1988 production of tomatoes for processing in seven major producers in the Mediterranean Basin is now estimated at over 7 million metric tons, up 8 percent from last year. 1/

With beginning stocks and production both up, the new season's supply of canned tomatoes in Mediterranean is forecast to be nearly 5 percent above last season's. However, tomato paste supplies are forecast to be down 9 percent because of the precipitous drop in beginning stocks.

1/ Except for Portugal, these figures do not account for any weather damage occurring after June 1, 1988.

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING
IN SELECTED MEDITERRANEAN BASIN COUNTRIES
(1000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 Forecast
Italy	3,240 1/	3,100 2/	3,150
France	242	239	310
Greece	1,149 3/	976 4/	1,156
Spain	618	743	781
Portugal	547	427	480
Turkey	700	900	1,050
Israel	186	177	150
TOTAL	6,682	6,562	7,077

1/ Includes 500,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 2/ Includes 40,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 3/ Includes about 250,000 tons not delivered to processors. 4/ Includes about 300,000 tons withdrawn from the market and 76,000 tons not delivered to processors.

SOURCE: Foreign Crop Estimates Division, USDA.

European Community Policy: Changes in EC tomato policy over the past few years have affected the processed tomato market. In 1985, the European Council decided that processors' aid would only be granted for quantities that come under threshold levels. Threshold quotas have remained stable since their inception. The only change has been a slight re-allocation within the tomato processing quota for Greece and Italy for 1988/89. The total national raw material usage remains equal to previous years.

EC QUOTAS FOR PROCESSED TOMATO PRODUCTS
QUANTITIES OF RAW MATERIAL USAGE
1988/89
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	PASTE	WHOLE PEELED	OTHER PRODUCTS	TOTAL
Italy	1,655,000	1,185,000	453,998	3,293,998
Greece	967,000	25,000	21,593	1,013,593
France	298,622	58,628	35,156	392,406
Spain 1/	370,000	209,000	88,000	667,000
Portugal 1/	685,000	9,600	137	694,737
EC-12	3,975,622	1,487,228	598,884	6,061,734

1/ Under the accession treaty, quotas for Spain and Portugal apply to 1986/87 through 1990/91.

The EC system of tomato subsidies is equivalent to a deficiency payment. Growers and processors sign a contract at a price fixed by the EC (the minimum grower price) and then, after delivery and payment for the tomatoes, the subsidy is paid to the processors. The subsidy in theory is supposed to make up for price differences in the raw materials and manufacturing costs between EC processors and their competitors in non-EC countries. On the outset, in 1978, the sums allocated for producer subsidies were very generous, far exceeding any competitor differences. Production increases occurred and by the end of 1983 nearly 75 percent of fresh tomato production in Italy, France, and Greece was utilized for processing, compared to 50 percent in 1978, when the subsidy scheme was introduced. At the end of the 1984/85 marketing year, excess production of tomato products in EC producing countries was close to 500,000 tons of canned tomatoes and 350,000 tons of paste.

Since the institution of the quota system, production of tomatoes for processing has declined 40 percent in the EC-12 producing states, from over 9,200,000 tons in 1984 to 5,500,000 tons in 1987. Italy, which initially reaped the lion's share of subsidy benefits, has seen the most dramatic reduction in this time period--from 5.6 million tons to 3.1 million tons. Strict quotas have forced many smaller processing plants in Italy to close.

TOMATO

Spain: Spain's 1988 production of processing tomatoes is forecast at 781,200 tons, 5 percent above the 1987 crop which was damaged by storms and unseasonably cool weather. Growers and processors, anticipating possible reductions in the size of the crop because of bad weather, contracted a higher quantity of raw tomatoes than that needed for the expected pack.

Production of canned tomatoes is expected to increase 27 percent over 1987 production and almost double the 1986 figure. Forecasted production of paste is up 25 percent from last year's low level. An increase in both domestic consumption and exports is anticipated.

Greece: Processing tomato production in Greece for 1988 is expected to return to the 1986 level after a decline in 1987 due to unfavorable weather. Tomato paste production for 1988 is predicted to reach 173,000 metric tons, an increase of 23 percent from 1987. Greek paste exports were 180,000 metric tons in 1987--up 35 percent from 1986. The bulk of the increase went to the United Kingdom, Iraq, and Libya.

Processors' subsidy levels for Greek tomato products are now equal to those set for the other European Community states (except Spain and Portugal). Since 1983, there had been a national subsidy in the form of payment based on a percentage of the foreign exchange value of the exports. The subsidy was lowered from 6 percent in 1983 to 5 percent in 1985 and to 3 percent in 1987. As of 1988, no national subsidy will be paid since Greek processors are receiving subsidies at EC levels.

Italy: Output of processing tomatoes in Italy is forecast at 3.15 million tons, slightly above the 1987 crop that was reduced by lower plantings due to price uncertainty and unfavorable weather. Paste output is expected to increase to 290,000 tons, recovering from last year's production decline. Reduction of the 1987 pack was due to lower deliveries of fresh tomatoes and anticipated export marketing difficulties which proved to be premature. In 1987 canned tomato output rose 40 percent to 976,000 tons. Low production in 1986 and increased export demand eliminated carryover stocks at the end of the 1987/88 marketing year. The 1988 canned tomato pack is forecast to be slightly higher at one million tons.

Portugal: Output of processing tomatoes in Portugal had been expected to be up sharply in 1988, but with crops damaged by two months of rain, production now is expected to remain close to the 1987 level of 427,000 tons. This is the third successive year that Portuguese growers and producers have been plagued by bad weather.

At the end of the 1986/87 marketing year, huge unsold stocks were reduced by selling at distress prices. With beginning stocks for 1988 at a low 2,000 tons and no increase in production, paste exports are predicted to decline.

Israel: Israel's tomato output is expected to decline for the fifth straight year as growers continue to switch to alternative crops with better prospects for profit potential. For the marketing year beginning in July 1988, production of all processed tomato products is expected to decline 20 percent from last year's levels. Low production levels will leave processors with more than 50 percent unutilized processing capacity and are a contributing factor in the closing of a number of factories.

Exports of tomato products are declining, with 1987 shipments down 10 percent from 1986. The combination of low yields and low product prices have triggered a slow but steady exodus from the sector. The United States is Israel's main customer. A weakening dollar, however, forced exports to the United States and Canada to decline 18 percent in 1987, while exports to Europe increased by 28 percent.

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TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons Net Weight, 28-30 Percent TSS Basis)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCK	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPT.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
Portugal									
1985/86	716,000	23,019	125,612	0	148,631	83,000	15,000	50,631	148,631
1986/87	547,490	46,616	97,618	0	144,234	98,003	15,000	31,231	144,234
1987/88	427,055	31,231	77,800	0	109,031	92,031	15,000	2,000	109,031
1988/89	630,000	2,000	90,000	0	92,000	74,200	15,000	2,800	92,000
Israel									
1985/86	94,500	17,600	19,500	0	37,100	10,500	10,600	16,000	37,100
1986/87	65,000	10,000	13,400	0	23,400	8,000	8,000	7,400	23,400
1987/88	84,400	7,400	14,600	0	22,000	8,700	6,300	7,000	22,000
1988/89	71,000	7,000	12,000	0	19,000	7,400	6,600	5,000	19,000
Mediterranean Total									
1985/86	6,432,250	370,669	1,066,212	31,000	1,467,881	712,200	265,800	470,009	1,430,781
1986/87	4,107,102	480,009	693,367	40,208	1,213,584	863,806	274,128	309,845	1,190,184
1987/88	4,052,031	317,245	680,871	77,536	1,075,652	818,627	283,130	66,514	1,053,652
1988/89	5,100,000	73,514	849,300	60,000	982,814	642,619	286,600	48,614	982,814

1/ Crop years begin in July for Portugal and October for Israel.

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons, Net Weight)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCK	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPT.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
Israel									
1985/86	31,000	7,000	28,000	0	35,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
1986/87	30,000	5,200	27,300	0	32,500	21,000	6,500	5,000	32,500
1987/88	19,100	5,000	14,700	0	19,700	8,700	8,000	3,000	19,700
1988/89	16,200	3,000	12,500	0	15,500	8,000	7,500	0	15,500
Mediterranean Total									
1985/86	1,280,100	487,850	1,191,700	45,030	1,724,580	548,155	739,576	455,275	1,724,580
1986/87	973,663	460,801	773,734	42,240	1,276,775	523,298	728,843	24,634	1,276,775
1987/88	1,542,613	24,634	1,221,724	66,500	1,312,908	550,400	739,250	23,258	1,312,908
1988/89	1,656,700	23,258	1,295,000	45,000	1,363,958	571,800	775,500	19,658	1,363,458

1/ Crop Years begin in October for Israel.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES 1/
AND PROCESSING SUBSIDIES 2/ FOR SELECTED TOMATO PRODUCTS
(European Currency Units per Metric Ton)

MARKETING YEAR:	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
TOMATO PASTE										
Greece										
MGP	–	–	–	60.95	70.56	78.11	83.05	86.10	87.07	89.11
Subsidy 3/	–	–	–	233.37	361.66	332.40	308.70	238.80	259.81	297.27
Spain										
MGP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58.14	57.94
Subsidy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157.31	172.70
Portugal										
MGP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.58	61.61
Subsidy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184.28	194.41
Italy and France										
MGP	65.60	83.50	87.50	92.75	98.78	101.25	100.24	97.20	92.34	89.11
Subsidy 3/	353.37	415.43	403.26	438.04	494.89	510.87	389.80	270.00	282.58	297.27
WHOLE SAN MARZANO										
Spain										
MGP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79.39	87.86
Subsidy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39.17	35.66
Italy and France										
MGP	109.70	139.60	146.30	155.08	165.16	169.29	167.60	162.60	154.47	147.52
Subsidy	127.50	190.76	173.70	181.96	203.70	213.40	152.10	124.10	117.46	115.84
WHOLE ROMA AND SIMILAR TOMATOES										
Spain										
MGP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74.13	78.53
Subsidy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41.19	32.62
Portugal										
MGP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61.75	68.57
Subsidy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.61	18.48
Italy and France										
MGP	82.80	105.30	110.30	116.92	124.52	127.63	127.63	123.80	117.61	113.49
Subsidy	101.20	153.70	138.37	131.85	147.61	152.93	112.10	90.80	86.42	82.27

1/MGP. 2/Net weight basis. Prior to 1984/85 the subsidy was granted on the gross weight. 3/Subsidy converted to a net weight basis for seasons prior to 1984/85 by multiplying published gross weight subsidy by .926 for Greek tomato product and .92 for Italian tomato products.

July 1988

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

TURKISH TOMATO PASTE INDUSTRY

Structure of the Industry

There are approximately 25 tomato paste factories in Turkey, with five or six major firms dominating production. Total plant capacity is about 200,000 metric tons of finished product; however, given financial and input restraints the practical capacity is closer to 180,000 tons. There is also a great deal of village and household paste production, estimated at between 100,000 and 200,000 tons per year. 1/

The first commercial tomato paste plant was established in 1955 in the Province of Bursa, south of Istanbul. Since then, the industry has expanded into other parts of the country. Expansion took place during three waves of investment. The first wave of expansion in commercial capacity took place in 1968-69. In 1973-74, world prices for tomato paste rose, spurring a second influx of investment. Following the 1980 shift in government policy towards private sector development, further investment was carried out, much of it by existing firms modernizing their plants. The fertile valleys along the Marmara coast in Bursa are still the center of the tomato paste industry. However, plants now also are located in the irrigated farm lands of the Aegean coast, scattered along the Mediterranean coast, and on the Anatolian Plain.

The modernization and export orientation of the tomato paste industry was led by Turkish-owned firms, but some foreign firms participated. A British company, Heinz, has been a long-time player in the Turkish industry through technical assistance and purchase agreements. The Coca-Cola and Pepsi bottling firms in Turkey own and operate tomato paste plants as part of diversification efforts, and for sources of foreign exchange to pay for imported inputs for the manufacturing of soft drinks. Most recently, Japanese firms have begun investing on a small scale, mainly through joint ventures to upgrade plants to produce the high-quality product demanded in Japan.

The major constraint to the tomato paste industry in Turkey is the extraordinarily high cost of financing. With the inflation rate approaching 60 percent in 1988, interest rates for commercial loans have gone to 100 percent and higher. This high cost of capital has made investment, utilizing borrowed capital, prohibitive and has sent the cost of operating funds to a level where they dominate production costs. Traditionally, the costs of production for tomato paste in Turkey have followed a rough breakdown as follows: 25 percent for raw tomatoes, 25 percent for packaging materials, 25 percent for other processing costs (fuel, labor, etc.), and 25 percent for financing and profit. In 1987, the high cost of financing wiped out the profit margin for many firms and sent some to the edge of bankruptcy. The firms most able to weather this financial crisis are those owned by large holding companies which have access to internal money supplies and foreign capital.

1/ Village and household production is not included in USDA statistics.

Another constraint cited by processors is the high price of tin cans, the price of which has been rising faster than the inflation rate. In recent years short supplies of high-quality tomatoes have prevented processors from producing at full capacity.

Approximately 25 percent of the tomatoes grown in Turkey go to commercial processing. Processors report a wide variety of conversion rates from 5.5 to 1 through 7 to 1, though the average is probably just over 6.5 to 1. The majority of tomatoes used for the paste industry are grown on contract with farmers who have 1 to 2 hectare plots. The processing firms provide the farmers with either free seeds or seedlings for transplanting, lower priced fertilizers and chemicals at discount prices, extension services, and, in some cases, cash advances. Tonnage is contracted for in early spring with prices being determined in May or June. The contracts do not bind the farmers to sell their product to the contracting processor or at the stated price, thus some processors who do not contract attempt to lure growers away from the original processor by offering a slightly higher price. Such disloyalty on the part of the farmers may result in a permanent severing of relations by the original processor. The majority of growers choose to honor their contracts. Growers are allowed to sell any production over the contracted tonnage.

In 1987, the tomato crop suffered from a cool, wet spring which hindered transplanting and development. This late crop was then jolted by hot weather in July which burned many of the blossoms. The result was a small late crop and increases in prices. The initial grower price was around 25 Turkish lira (TL) per kilogram. This price rose to as high as 60 TL per kilogram with the average at 50 TL per kilogram. The August 1987 exchange rate was approximately 800 TL to the dollar. However, some processors were able to maintain their original contract prices around 30 TL kilogram. The 1988 contract prices are at 50 TL, with a good crop predicted. The July 1988 exchange rate is 1,400 TL to the dollar.

Sales

Turkish tomato paste sales can be broken down into three main areas: the domestic market; low-priced exports to the Middle East and North Africa; and high-quality exports to Europe, the Far East, and North America. The domestic market has expanded gradually to the current level of approximately 50,000 tons. The market will continue to grow slowly as the country urbanizes and non-commercial production declines. The market for ketchup has been growing very rapidly but is still quite small, as ketchup is not a part of the traditional Turkish diet. With the establishment of McDonald's in Turkey in 1987 and its planned expansion, as well as changing eating habits, ketchup sales will continue to grow. Tomato juice sales are just starting to take off with the product still only marginally distributed. Other tomato products such as whole peeled tomatoes or tomato sauce have had very little success because of the year round availability of fresh tomatoes. Even though it can be expensive, the fresh product is preferred by consumers.

Turkish tomato paste exports have grown from 25,068 tons in 1981 to 103,577 tons in 1987. This upward trend is expected to continue in 1988. The fastest growing markets for Turkish tomato paste exports are located in the Far East, especially Japan. Exports to Japan have gone from zero in 1981 to 17,133 tons in 1987, as supplies from Taiwan, traditionally the main Japanese supplier, have declined. The majority of exports to Japan are bulk shipments in aseptic drums. The paste is then packaged or further processed in Japan. In the case of at least one joint venture, the finished product is packaged in Turkey in tins supplied by the Japanese partner. The Japanese market demands a high-quality product with a mold count of 60 or lower. This is similar to demands from Canada, Switzerland, and Austria, other important markets for Turkish exports.

The Middle East has traditionally been an important market for low-priced tomato paste exports from Turkey. The major market is Iraq, which took 35,230 tons of Turkish paste in 1987. The Turkish Government provided a $3 million loan to Iraq to cover the purchase of Turkish goods, including tomato paste. When purchases were made, they were to be paid back by Iraq in three installments at 16, 20, and 24 months. The Turkish exporter received 76 percent of the sales price initially with the remainder paid on the 16-, 20-, and 24-month schedule. A 2 percent service charge is collected by the government. However, Iraq has stopped making payments on the loan. Thus, the Turkish government has stopped providing new letters of credit towards the loan, though it has continued to pay its exporters for existing letters of credit, with the initial payment reduced to 58 percent. While some sales will continue to Iraq, new markets in the region will have to be found for approximately 25,000 tons of paste. The most likely candidates are Libya and Algeria.

The majority of sales to the Middle East and Northern Africa are handled by export houses which buy the product from a number of small-scale processors. Because of lower than-expected paste production in 1987, 14,712 tons of paste were imported from Greece and Romania for re-export to meet export obligations.

The European Community grants a tariff quota for 8,500 tons of Turkish tomato paste at a preferential tariff of 2.5 percent. The regular tariff rate is 18 percent. The United Kingdom, which took 6,565 tons in 1987, is the principal EC market. Suppliers receive a great deal of requests for paste from West Germany and France, but are unable to supply them within the quota level. The Turkish Government allocates the quota among the various producers based on previous export performance, with a small quantity left for new producers desiring to enter the market. The largest single holder received 2,400 tons in 1987.

The majority of Turkish tomato paste producers and exporters are wary of exporting to the United States. They find the import regulations and standards to be cumbersome and stringent. Some exporters have lost money due to Food and Drug Administration rejections of product for high mold count above the U.S. maximum of 40. Despite these deterrences, there are some producers still interested in the U.S. market, looking to sell their product as a high-quality, specialty item. Exports to the United States have grown from 998 tons in 1981 to 4,023 tons in 1987.

Government Policies

The two main government support policies for the Turkish tomato paste industry are being eliminated in 1988. As part of Turkey's accession to the GATT, subsidies provided to some exports, including the $50 per ton subsidy previously provided on tomato paste exports, will be eliminated at the end of 1988. Additionally, the government is phasing out tax rebates provided for exports. The tax rebate on exports will be reduced on a monthly basis until it is eliminated at the end of 1988. In an attempt to lessen the impact of the removal of these policies, the Government has established an import/export bank to provide subsidized financing for exports. These funds are available, however, only to traders and not to manufacturers. Subsidized government financing at interest rates of 30 to 40 percent is available to farmers, but not to processing firms.

Future

Investment in the tomato paste industry came to a halt in 1987 and 1988 due to the troubled financial situation in Turkey. Some companies have plans for future expansion, which will be implemented when interest rates and the inflation rate are brought under control. Overall the outlook is optimistic, assuming that the current financial crisis comes to an end. There will, however, be a shake out in the industry as some firms are unable to weather the storm. It is expected that the majority of plants that go out of business will be consolidated into the remaining firms.

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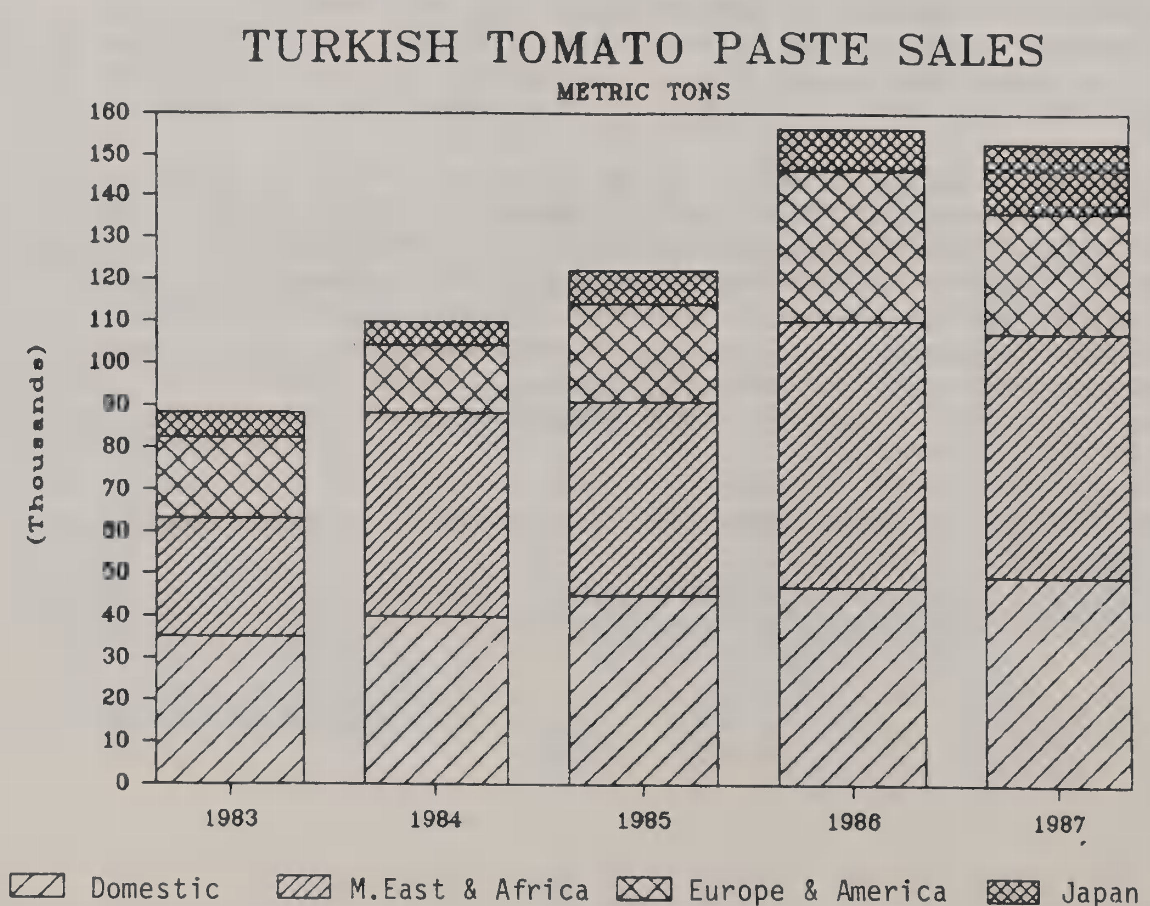

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF U.S. HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Canada continues to be the most important market for U.S. horticultural exports. In 1987 Canadian imports of horticultural products from the United States were valued at $1.3 billion 1/, 59 percent of total Canadian horticultural import value. This represents a 12.5 percent increase over 1986.

The United States retained or increased market share for most commodities. Substantial increases in import value and volume were attained by apples, grapefruit, oranges, broccoli, cauliflower, onions, peppers, and table potatoes. Frozen fruits and juices did not fare as well as other commodities. Frozen concentrated orange juice lost market share, mainly to Brazil. Mexico and Poland took away substantial shares of the frozen strawberry market. Canadian imports of fresh plums increased 8,000 tons in volume but decreased $5 million in value due to a large pack-out of California plums in 1987.

Undercounting of U.S. exports to Canada continues to be a problem. In 1987, U.S. export data showed total horticultural exports to Canada at $656 million dollars 2/, 50.1 percent of the equivalent Canadian import value. This inaccuracy is not consistent across all commodities. For example, 42.3 percent of fresh vegetables and 100 percent of dehydrated vegetable exports are counted, respectively. In 1984, 1985, and 1986, the official U.S. export values were equal to 64, 55, and 49 percent, respectively, of Canadian horticultural product imports from the United States.

U.S. horticultural imports from Canada also are substantial. In 1987, the United States' imports of Canadian horticultural products were valued at $398 million, 2/ a 10 percent increase over the previous year. Beer accounted for 39 percent of these imports. Other important horticultural commodities imported from Canada include frozen blueberries, seed and table potatoes, frozen potatoes, nursery products, apples, and raspberries.

The U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, if approved,will become effective in 1989. Horticultural trade between the United States and Canada is anticipated to increase tremendously. The present horticultural trade imbalance is likely to continue favoring the United States with exports to Canada outgaining imports from Canada.

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1/ All dollar figures for Canadian imports in 1987 have been converted from Canadian dollars at a rate of US$1=Can$1.3257. 2/ Product mix comparable to Canadian import data. Monosodium glutamate, gelatin, soft drinks, miscellaneous beverages and sauces were removed from the U.S. import and export total.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1985-1987
(Volume in metric tons)

ITEM	FROM WORLD 1985	1986	1987	FROM U.S. 1985	1986	1987	U.S. SHARE 1985	1986	1987
APPLES,CRABAPPLES,FRESH	99,492	107,188	135,231	57,206	63,490	97,840	57%	59%	72%
CANTALOUPES,FRESH	63,849	70,080	67,455	58,302	62,442	59,789	91%	89%	89%
GRAPEFRUIT,FRESH	70,288	78,278	78,753	68,983	76,355	77,028	98%	98%	98%
GRAPES,FRESH	157,799	158,857	156,096	127,826	126,850	126,275	81%	80%	81%
ORANGE,MAND,TANG,FRESH	259,001	286,739	284,648	179,404	217,039	212,767	69%	76%	75%
STRAWBERRIES,FRESH	21,317	20,343	22,587	21,185	20,187	22,370	99%	99%	99%
ORANGE,FC,JUICE 1/	78,173	72,735	80,922	36,791	33,328	31,176	40%	46%	39%
BROCCOLI,FRESH	47,323	53,940	58,529	47,273	53,830	58,212	100%	100%	99%
CAULIFLOWER,FRESH	31,036	35,531	40,425	30,907	35,432	40,291	100%	100%	100%
CELERY,FRESH	84,651	88,614	86,835	84,611	88,606	86,834	100%	100%	100%
LETTUCE,FRESH	210,959	233,909	230,077	210,588	233,387	229,529	100%	100%	100%
ONIONS,OTHER,FRESH	51,942	58,224	77,617	50,242	57,183	74,192	97%	98%	96%
PEPPERS,FRESH	42,119	46,407	48,311	32,717	37,190	39,185	78%	80%	81%
POTATOES,NES,FRESH	136,500	138,111	151,925	136,453	138,032	151,895	100%	100%	100%
TOMATOES,FRESH	138,429	147,081	144,225	119,499	127,835	126,476	86%	87%	88%
ALMONDS,SHELLED	5,956	5,576	5,119	5,863	5,426	5,036	98%	97%	98%

1/ As reported, no conversion applied.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1985-1987
(Value in US$1,000 1/)

ITEM	FROM WORLD 1985	1986	1987	FROM U.S. 1985	1986	1987	U.S. SHARE 1985	1986	1987
APPLES,CRABAPPLES,FRESH	57,183	63,254	75,701	24,290	29,647	46,494	42%	47%	61%
CANTALOUPES,FRESH	24,058	26,421	28,961	20,157	22,000	23,806	84%	83%	82%
GRAPEFRUIT,FRESH	23,817	26,636	28,372	23,300	26,020	27,607	98%	98%	97%
GRAPES,FRESH	122,997	131,038	138,472	83,687	90,018	96,793	68%	69%	70%
ORANGE,MAND,TANG,FRESH	113,108	125,479	139,288	80,539	87,717	88,099	71%	70%	63%
STRAWBERRIES,FRESH	23,134	25,032	28,307	22,703	24,666	27,916	98%	99%	99%
ORANGE,FC,JUICE	138,885	90,572	107,789	64,553	42,805	46,489	46%	47%	43%
BROCCOLI,FRESH	21,262	23,137	25,565	21,240	23,093	25,449	100%	100%	100%
CAULIFLOWER,FRESH	18,447	20,874	23,595	18,382	20,817	23,512	100%	100%	100%
CELERY,FRESH	23,600	28,669	28,123	23,584	28,662	28,122	100%	100%	100%
LETTUCE,FRESH	62,803	77,653	92,127	62,593	77,393	91,739	100%	100%	100%
ONIONS,OTHER,FRESH	12,242	11,225	26,365	11,632	10,910	24,759	95%	97%	94%
PEPPERS,FRESH	31,485	32,385	37,354	21,353	23,805	28,417	68%	74%	76%
POTATOES,NES,FRESH	26,568	27,472	38,331	26,556	27,460	38,314	100%	100%	100%
TOMATOES,FRESH	78,677	83,733	80,479	65,517	73,984	71,186	83%	88%	88%
ALMONDS,SHELLED	16,756	20,567	23,582	16,445	19,903	23,188	98%	97%	98%

1/ Values converted from Canadian dollars at rates of Can$ 1.3655, 1.3890, and 1.3257 per U.S. dollar for 1985, 1986, 1987, respectively.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

CANADA: IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1985-1987
(Value in US$ million 1/)

ITEM	FROM WORLD 1985	1986	1987	FROM U.S. 1985	1986	1987	U.S. SHARE 1985	1986	1987
FRESH FRUIT	525	577	626	382	422	462	73%	73%	74%
FRESH VEGETABLES	402	436	502	362	401	463	90%	92%	92%
BANANAS & PLANTAINS	100	110	110	0	0	0			
SUBTOTAL	1,027	1,123	1,238	744	823	925	72%	73%	75%
PROCESSED FRUIT									
JUICE	198	172	203	100	81	90	50%	47%	45%
CANNED/OTHER P/P	98	98	105	25	23	28	26%	24%	26%
DRIED	54	55	63	24	26	30	44%	47%	47%
FROZEN	9	15	19	6	8	10	61%	57%	54%
SUBTOTAL	359	340	389	154	138	158	43%	41%	41%
PROCESSED VEGETABLES									
CANNED/OTHER	92	86	91	23	25	31	25%	29%	34%
DEHYDRATED	17	18	20	12	11	13	69%	61%	66%
FROZEN	13	14	16	11	11	13	85%	81%	81%
SUBTOTAL	121	118	127	46	47	57	38%	40%	45%
TREENUTS & COCONUT	99	109	112	65	67	67	66%	61%	60%
MISCELLANEOUS									
GRAPE WINE	152	188	212	10	7	12	6%	4%	6%
BEER	40	14	20	30	6	9	75%	44%	43%
HOPS, LUPULIN	8	9	8	7	8	6	88%	85%	76%
NURSERY PRODUCTS	84	92	106	56	59	68	67%	64%	64%
PEC/VIN/YEAST	7	10	11	3	5	6	43%	54%	55%
SUBTOTAL	291	314	358	106	86	101	36%	28%	28%
GRAND TOTAL	1,897	2,004	2,225	1,116	1,161	1,307	59%	58%	59%

1/ Values converted from Canadian dollars at rates of Can$ 1.3655, 1.3897, and 1.3257 per U.S. dollar for 1985, 1986, 1987, respectively.

NOTE: Zero (0) indicates less than $500,000.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

CANADA: IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1987
(Converted from Canadian Dollars: US$1=CAN$1.3257)
(Values in $1,000 and quantity in metric tons except as noted)

COMMODITY	QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY
	TOTAL	U.S.	TOTAL	U.S.	U.S. SHARE
FRUIT, FRESH					
APPLES, CRABAPPLES,FRESH	135,231	97,840	75,701	46,494	72%
APRICOTS,FRESH	1,723	1,654	2,055	1,966	96%
BERRIES, NES,FRESH	1,086	1,023	1,101	979	94%
BLUEBERRIES,FRESH	4,369	4,355	5,816	5,779	100%
CANTALOUPES,FRESH	67,455	59,789	28,961	23,806	89%
CHERRIES,FRESH	7,681	7,592	12,164	11,944	99%
CRANBERRIES,FRESH	3,523	3,523	3,791	3,791	100%
GRAPEFRUIT,FRESH	78,753	77,028	28,372	27,607	98%
GRAPES,FRESH	156,096	126,275	138,472	96,793	81%
LEMONS,FRESH	26,430	21,430	13,129	10,983	81%
MELONS, NES,FRESH	87,852	79,125	17,510	15,167	90%
NECTARINES,FRESH	29,949	26,967	21,978	18,643	90%
NES, EXC. BERRIES,FRESH	43,151	31,359	44,286	30,354	73%
ORANGE,MAND,TANG,FRESH	284,648	212,767	139,288	88,099	75%
PEACHES,FRESH	16,424	15,804	12,308	11,525	96%
PEARS,FRESH	42,995	32,787	27,018	18,905	76%
PINEAPPLES,FRESH	14,889	9,176	6,240	4,170	62%
PLUMS,FRESH	30,641	28,337	19,556	16,742	92%
STRAWBERRIES,FRESH	22,587	22,370	28,307	27,916	99%
SUBTOTAL	1,055,483	859,201	626,052	461,660	81%
BANANAS & PLANTAINS, FRESH	324,387	97	110,418	30	0%
SUBTOTAL	324,387	97	110,418	30	0%
FRUIT, CANNED					
APPLES,CANNED	1,233	641	665	345	52%
APRICOTS,CANNED	1,598	63	1,251	58	4%
CITRUS FRUITS,,CANNED	7,150	420	5,990	269	6%
FRUITS, NES,CANNED	5,231	2,689	5,474	2,459	51%
JAMS, JELLIES,CANNED	8,015	532	9,162	830	7%
MARMALADES,CANNED	1,009	48	1,627	81	5%
MIXED FRUITS, NES,CANNED	16,688	6,887	13,650	5,469	41%
OLIVES,CANNED	2,665	1,010	3,453	1,727	38%
PEACHES,CANNED	22,061	2,743	14,130	1,911	12%
PEARS,CANNED	8,026	216	5,186	150	3%
PINEAPPLE,CANNED	32,679	4,528	19,331	2,785	14%
SUBTOTAL	106,355	19,777	79,918	16,087	19%

COMMODITY	QUANTITY TOTAL	QUANTITY U.S.	VALUE TOTAL	VALUE U.S.	QUANTITY U.S. SHARE
FRUIT FROZEN					
CHERRIES,FROZEN	1,788	1,642	1,695	1,509	92%
FRUITS AND BERRIES,FROZEN	6,391	5,039	8,272	6,427	79%
STRAWBERRIES,FROZEN	8,335	2,027	8,864	2,264	24%
SUBTOTAL	16,514	8,708	18,831	10,200	53%
FRUIT, DRIED					
APPLES,DRIED	783	595	2,360	1,868	76%
APRICOTS,DRIED	881	204	1,859	506	23%
CURRANTS,DRIED	1,249	29	1,232	46	2%
DATES,DRIED	6,714	688	6,700	1,575	10%
FIGS,DRIED	1,129	361	1,849	795	32%
FRUIT, BERRIES NES,DRIED	1,559	822	4,107	2,637	53%
PRUNES OR PLUMS,DRIED	4,836	4,706	7,554	7,314	97%
RAISINS,DRIED	30,215	8,057	37,492	14,948	27%
SUBTOTAL	47,366	15,462	63,152	29,689	33%
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
APPLE,CNF,JUICE	20,195	1,381	21,505	1,503	7%
FRUIT BLENDS,NC,JUICE	4,048	3,885	1,498	1,369	96%
FRUIT NES, FC,JUICE	17,475	9,062	24,697	14,268	52%
FRUIT NES,CNF,JUICE	6,655	3,331	9,175	5,394	50%
FRUIT, NC, NES,JUICE	19,402	14,169	8,704	6,340	73%
GRAPE, CNF,JUICE	11,377	5,807	8,762	4,138	51%
GRAPEFRUIT, CNF,JUICE	1,143	1,040	2,155	1,984	91%
GRAPEFRUIT,NC,JUICE	896	896	449	449	100%
LEMON, NC,JUICE	669	381	392	231	57%
LEMON,CNF,JUICE	303	254	339	247	84%
LEMON,FC,JUICE	1,778	1,250	2,264	1,509	70%
ORANGE, CNF,JUICE	8,914	2,042	10,449	2,468	23%
ORANGE, NC,JUICE	6,317	6,219	2,324	2,255	98%
ORANGE,FC,JUICE 2/	73,569	23,823	107,789	46,489	39%
PINEAPPLE,NC,JUICE	6,608	5,190	2,139	1,656	79%
SUBTOTAL	179,349	78,730	202,642	90,300	46%
FRUIT, OTHER PREP/PRES					
CHERRIES,BRINED,OTH P/P	3,359	2,571	5,825	4,376	77%
FRUIT PREPS NES,OTH P/P	3,678	2,422	5,910	3,824	66%
FRUITS,BRINED NES,OTH P/P	6,697	4,005	4,808	2,909	60%
OLIVES,BRND,NT CND,OTH P/	8,266	302	8,330	333	4%
SUBTOTAL	22,000	9,300	24,874	11,442	42%

COMMODITY	QUANTITY TOTAL	QUANTITY U.S.	VALUE TOTAL	VALUE U.S.	QUANTITY U.S. SHARE
VEGETABLES FRESH					
ARTICHOKE,FRESH	2,557	2,450	2,147	2,031	96%
ASPARAGUS,FRESH	8,319	8,009	12,180	11,411	96%
BEANS, GREEN+WAX,FRESH	10,246	9,525	10,829	10,192	93%
BROCCOLI,FRESH	58,529	58,212	25,565	25,449	99%
BRUSSEL SPR.,FRESH	4,525	4,374	2,795	2,726	97%
CABBAGE,FRESH	32,532	30,464	8,006	7,489	94%
CARROTS,FRESH	71,465	71,446	16,048	16,033	100%
CAULIFLOWER,FRESH	40,425	40,291	23,595	23,512	100%
CELERY,FRESH	86,835	86,834	28,123	28,122	100%
CORN,FRESH	22,876	22,861	6,890	6,881	100%
CUCUMBERS,FRESH	35,923	26,654	18,059	11,859	74%
LETTUCE,FRESH	230,077	229,529	92,127	91,739	100%
MUSHROOMS,FRESH	3,364	3,350	5,974	5,937	100%
ONIONS, GREEN,FRESH	20,534	19,220	10,332	9,599	94%
ONIONS, OTHER,FRESH	77,617	74,192	26,365	24,759	96%
PARSNIPS,FRESH	903	901	355	354	100%
PEAS, GREEN,FRESH	2,557	2,141	3,553	3,022	84%
PEPPERS,FRESH	48,311	39,185	37,354	28,417	81%
POTATOES, NES,FRESH	151,925	151,895	38,331	38,314	100%
POTATOES, SEED,FRESH	9,716	9,716	1,342	1,342	100%
POTATOES, SWEET,FRESH	9,999	7,740	6,015	4,243	77%
RADISHES,FRESH	10,402	10,278	4,947	4,869	99%
RAPPINI,FRESH	2,880	2,542	1,429	1,411	88%
SPINACH,FRESH	11,174	11,154	5,931	5,919	100%
TOMATOES,FRESH	144,225	126,476	80,479	71,186	88%
VEGETABLES NES,FRESH	56,565	46,983	32,807	26,020	83%
SUBTOTAL	1,154,481	1,096,422	501,579	462,837	95%
VEGETABLES CANNED					
ASPARAGUS,CANNED	177	2	305	2	1%
BEANS, BAKED,CANNED	150	94	85	47	63%
BEANS, NES,CANNED	1,956	1,102	895	495	56%
CARROTS,CANNED	2,203	237	1,380	84	11%
CORN,CANNED	3,010	1,141	1,997	716	38%
MUSHROOMS,CANNED	18,655	71	16,240	103	0%
PICKLES & RELISH,CANNED	7,713	5,161	6,265	3,574	67%
PIMENTOS,CANNED	867	316	640	266	36%
POTATOES,CANNED	578	10	241	6	2%
SAUCES NES,CANNED	11,317	7,593	16,356	11,419	67%
TOMATO JUICE,CANNED	209	203	65	60	97%
TOMATO PASTE,CANNED	11,948	1,093	8,416	1,151	9%
TOMATOES, NES,CANNED	20,135	2,961	8,968	1,699	15%
VEG AND JUICE, NES,CANNED	11,214	2,450	11,012	1,959	22%
SUBTOTAL	90,132	22,434	72,865	21,581	25%

COMMODITY	QUANTITY TOTAL	QUANTITY U.S.	VALUE TOTAL	VALUE U.S.	QUANTITY U.S. SHARE
VEGETABLES DRIED					
POTATOES,DRIED NES,DRIED	1,480	1,447	2,640	2,562	98%
POTATOES,INST MASH,DRIED	410	404	347	342	99%
VEGETABLES NES,DRIED	9,150	5,955	16,588	10,064	65%
SUBTOTAL	11,040	7,806	19,575	12,968	71%
VEGETABLES FROZEN					
BEANS, GREEN&WAX,FROZEN	805	695	467	416	86%
BEANS,LIMA,FROZEN	421	421	414	414	100%
BROCCOLI,FROZEN	3,211	2,290	2,536	1,831	71%
CARROTS,FROZEN	3,996	2,298	2,679	1,477	58%
PEAS,FROZEN	195	160	117	100	82%
POTATO PRODUCTS,FROZEN	5,015	4,949	3,706	3,645	99%
SPINACH,FROZEN	2,316	2,295	1,505	1,483	99%
VEGETABLES NES,FROZEN	5,285	4,310	4,576	3,645	82%
SUBTOTAL	21,244	17,4148	15,999	13,010	82%
VEGETABLES OTHER PREP/PRES					
CUCUMBERS,OTH P/P	1,024	394	807	115	38%
KETCHUP,OTH P/P	1,020	1,016	1,044	1,040	100%
TOMATO PASTE,OTH P/P	16,782	6,634	11,447	4,825	40%
VEG PRES. NES,OTH P/P	5,492	3,382	5,279	3,293	62%
SUBTOTAL	24,318	11,426	18,577	9,273	47%
TREENUTS AND COCONUT					
ALMONDS,INSHELL	941	936	1,916	1,908	99%
BRAZIL NUTS,INSHELL	553	205	764	305	37%
FILBERTS,INSHELL	857	822	1,457	1,328	96%
NUTS, NES,INSHELL	6,445	2,062	8,456	1,902	32%
PECANS,INSHELL	299	299	563	563	100%
WALNUTS,INSHELL	1,852	1,737	2,918	2,697	94%
COCONUT,DESSICATED,MISC	6,548	459	5,641	560	7%
ALMONDS,SHELLED	5,119	5,036	23,582	23,188	98%
BRAZIL NUTS,SHELLED	516	159	1,398	427	31%
CASHEWS,SHELLED	2,753	871	18,493	6,065	32%
FILBERTS,SHELLED	838	387	3,288	1,469	46%
NUTS, NES,SHELLED	13,361	9,493	18,576	11,755	71%
PECANS,SHELLED	1,976	1,976	9,576	9,574	100%
WALNUTS,SHELLED	5,855	1,780	15,313	5,136	30%
SUBTOTAL	47,913	26,222	111,940	66,875	55%

COMMODITY	QUANTITY TOTAL	QUANTITY U.S.	VALUE TOTAL	VALUE U.S.	QUANTITY U.S. SHARE
NURSERY PRODUCTS					
BULBS NES,NURSERY	—	—	9,112	1,870	
CUT FLOWERS NES,NURSERY	—	—	36,742	17,967	
FRUIT TREES,NURSERY	—	—	767	685	
GLADIOLI BULBS,NURSERY 3/	1,219	301	488	182	25%
ROSE BUSHES,NURSERY 4/	4,351	3,500	4,872	4,160	80%
TREES,PLANTS NES,NURSERY	—	—	50,449	42,969	
TULIP BULBS,NURSERY 3/	3,080	170	3,545	108	6%
SUBTOTAL	8,650	3,971	105,975	67,941	46%
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (1,000 LITERS)					
BEER, ALE, ETC	44,802	25,095	20,442	8,771	56%
DESSERT WINE,ALC BEV	2,614	571	5,472	431	22%
SHERRY,ALC BEV	2,381	224	4,219	183	9%
SPARKLING WINE,ALC BEV	7,128	218	26,311	472	3%
VERMOUTH,ALC BEV	3,828	1	5,951	2	0%
WINE, TABLE,ALC BEV	121,346	14,796	170,426	10,893	12%
SUBTOTAL	182,099	40,905	232,821	20,752	22%
HOPS					
HOPS, LUPULIN	1,534	1,192	8,002	6,124	78%
SUBTOTAL	1,534	1,192	8,002	6,124	78%
MISCELLANEOUS					
PECTIN,OTHER	339	56	2,723	339	17%
VINEGAR,OTHER	4,216	3,115	1,856	981	74%
YEAST,OTHER	4,437	3,360	6,701	4,833	76%
SUBTOTAL	8,992	6,531	11,280	6,153	73%
GRAND TOTAL	3,301,857	2,225,602	2,224,502	1,306,921	67%

1/ CNF=concentrated, not frozen; FC=Frozen concentrate; NC=Not concentrated
2/ Estimated 65 degree brix equivalent. 3/ 1,000 dozens. 4/ 1,000 bushes.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

AUSTRALIAN CITRUS UPDATE

Australia's 1988 citrus crop is forecast at 665,000 metric tons, almost 100,000 tons larger than a year earlier. The larger harvest is attributed to an improvement in average crop yield together with an increase in bearing tree numbers. Overall fruit quality should be much better as the current season's fruit has avoided the significant hail and freeze damage experienced in major growing areas in 1987. The long-term outlook for citrus production in Australia calls for significant growth since fully 25 percent of its citrus trees have not yet reached bearing age.

The Australian industry anticipates a surge in export shipments from the 1988 crop. Fresh citrus exports in 1988 are forecast at a record 77,000 tons, 50 percent above 1987's level. Oranges will account for approximately 80 percent of Australia's citrus exports with most of the balance made up of tangerines. Being a Southern Hemisphere producer, almost all of its exports occur during the second half of the calendar year. Australia's most important citrus sales outlets are found in the Pacific Rim region and New Zealand. Substantial quantities, however, are shipped to the Middle East--particularly to Saudi Arabia--and to Western Europe. Canada is Australia's largest market for tangerines.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF FRESH ORANGES
(Metric Tons)

Country	Calendar 1986	Calendar 1987
Singapore	13,216	13,967
Malaysia	8,058	9,660
New Zealand	8,397	7,117
Saudi Arabia	4,226	4,067
Netherlands	865	1,686
Hong Kong	1,387	866
Canada	505	694
Bahrain	N.A. 1/	579
New Caledonia	584	568
Papua New Guinea	N.A. 1/	533
Japan	1,053	N.A. 1/
Other	3,525	4,559
Total	41,816	44,305

1/ Export volume is included in Other category.

Australia continues its efforts to develop the Japanese market for Australian oranges. Interest in the Japanese market now focuses on the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement signed in early July, which will phase out Japan's quotas on orange imports over the next 3 years. (See page 2 of the June 1988 issue of Horticultural Products Review.) Japan lifted its plant health prohibition--because of the endemic presence of Queensland and Mediterranean

fruit flies--against Australian citrus in 1983 and limited commercial quantities, fumigated with ethylene dibromide, were made. Australian orange exports to Japan steadily increased with shipments reaching a record volume of 1,053 tons in 1986. Australian exports to Japan again have been stopped in response to Japan's decision to eliminate imports of citrus fumigated with ehylene dibromide. Until Japanese plant health authorities approve a cold treatment for Australian citrus, Japan's orange import needs will continue to be met by U.S. fruit.

The industry hopes that the Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC) which commences operations in July 1988 will provide a national scope to resolving industry problems and expanding exports. This group which to date has been authorized to operate with the citrus and apple and pear industries, will engage in promotional activities, negotiation of freight rates, and export related issues. AHC operations over its initial 5-year period are being funded with A$5.85 million (US$4.6 million) from the Australian Government.

Despite the large increase in availability of domestically produced fruit, Australian imports of oranges in 1988 are expected to reach 6,000 tons. Virtually all orange imports consist of high-quality U.S. navel oranges imported during Australia's off-season. The local industry has expressed its concern to the Australian government over the orange imports, claiming that they compete with domestic Valencias marketed January to March. The industry also maintains that it is unfair that U.S. oranges are allowed into Australia while Australian oranges are prevented entry into the United States for plant health reasons.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CITRUS
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Year	Fresh Production	Imports	Export	Consumption	Processed
1986	599	7	52	212	342
1987	569	7	51	209	316
1988	665	6	77	236	358

The volume of citrus utilized by Australian processors in the 1988 season is projected to increase sharply, largely in response to this year's improved fruit availability. Oranges, processed primarily for juice, account for approximately 85 percent of all citrus consumed by the industry in Australia. Normally, 70 percent of all Valencias--accounting for about two-thirds of the orange crop--are processed along with 35-40 percent of the navel crop. Relatively low prices offered for fruit going to processing is discouraging growers from planting citrus varieties for processing in favor of those, particularly tangerines and navels, which are marketed for fresh usage. Production of orange juice in 1988 is forecast at 22,460 tons at 65 degree brix (7.74 million gallons at 42 degree brix) compared to 19,860 tons in 1987.

In the early 1980's, about half of all orange juice consumed in Australia was produced from locally grown fruit. The lion's share of imports have been supplied by Brazil. Australia's orange juice import requirements, however, have fallen sharply in recent years. Imports of orange juice in 1988 are not expected to exceed 320 tons at 65 degree brix, only 40 percent of 1987's volume and only 6 percent of the 1986 level.

While Australia's orange juice import needs in 1988 were reduced because of the increase in domestic production, the primary cause of the fall in imports is a 15 percent decline in orange juice consumption from the level of 1986. Orange juice demand in Australia has been hit hard by the imposition in August 1986 of a 10 percent sales tax on fruit juice products containing 25 percent or more Australian fruit juice. A 20 percent sales tax is charged on juice with less than 25 percent local content.

Since 1982, Australia has been phasing down its import duty on orange juice. The duty on orange juice again was reduced in December 1987. Prior to this, the duty was 10 percent plus A$0.60 per kilogram of total soluble solids (TSS) and an amount per kilogram of TSS equal to the amount by which the value per kilogram of TSS is less than A$1.10. During 1987, the average landed price of orange juice imports was about A$1,950 (US$1,375) per ton at 65 degree brix. The import duty collected per ton of concentrate was approximately A$585 (US$412). The ad valorem equivalent of Australia's composite duty for 1987 was about 30 percent.

The duty was changed in December to 10 percent plus A$0.50 per kilogram of TSS and an amount per kilogram of TSS equal to the amount by which the value per kilogram of TSS is less than A$1.00. In order to assess the impact of the duty reduction, it is necessary to identify other variables such as changes in the rate of exchange and in the international price of orange juice. The current price of Brazilian orange juice available to Australia is about US$800 per ton over the average unit value price imported in 1987. At the same time, the U.S. dollar has fallen about 12 percent from the U.S. dollar-Australian dollar average exchange rate in 1987. If the international price of orange juice and the U.S. dollar/Australian dollar exchange rate had held unchanged from last year, the current duty would have fallen to A$520 (US$366) per ton of concentrate. The calculation of Australia's orange juice duty based upon current juice prices and current exchange rates, however, shows an increase in the new duty to roughly A$595 (US$474) per ton. Nevertheless, the ad valorem equivalent of the composite duty has dropped to 22 percent.

In addition to the general duty, Australia imposed an anti-dumping duty against imports of Brazilian orange juice in July 1987. The anti-dumping duty is in response to a decision made by the Australian Customs Service that the Brazilian export price was below the cost of production and marketing. The duty is equal to the amount, if any, by which the export price falls below A$1,640 (US$1,300) per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment. Since Brazilian export price quotes at present are reported to be between $2,000-2,100 per ton, a dumping duty is not being assessed. Australia's import duty for fresh citrus remains at 2 percent.

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CANNED PEACHES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.......	14,107	15,992	18,622:	11,709	12,708	16,173
CANADA.............	3,269	2,427	2,313:	3,017	2,094	1,962
EC-TWELVE..........	244	331	265:	177	255	252
NETHERLANDS.......	65	175	118:	55	137	112
UNITED KINGDOM....	162	70	71:	108	61	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,042	547	397:	831	414	382
SWEDEN............	253	159	148:	175	108	151
FINLAND...........	245	85	103:	266	80	99
NORWAY............	542	251	99:	388	187	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	8,157	11,224	14,418:	6,482	8,784	12,395
JAPAN.............	6,407	8,690	9,899:	5,116	6,975	8,907
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	652	1,443	2,866:	376	880	1,946
SINGAPORE.........	480	428	623:	416	356	572
HONG KONG.........	328	156	444:	302	141	429
PHILIPPINES.......	69	359	371:	61	297	274
INDONESIA.........	9	2	54:	8	2	107
MALAYSIA..........	74	58	52:	73	52	52
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	95	5	.:	85	4	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	442	520	352:	402	372	337
SAUDI ARABIA......	223	274	194:	202	195	168
KUWAIT............	106	176	74:	100	123	76
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	812	719	731:	667	590	709
PANAMA............	694	643	422:	557	524	395
COSTA RICA........	41	3	78:	36	4	82
ECUADOR...........	12	7	49:	11	7	78
MEXICO............	8	29	97:	6	21	78
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	140	191	146:	132	179	136
BAHAMAS...........	4	20	58:	5	22	59
BERMUDA...........	53	78	28:	59	63	22
OTHER..............	.	33	.:	.	19	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED MIXED FRUIT: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1935	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.......	17,129	18,910	24,531	17,581	19,010	24,130
CANADA.............	4,313	4,276	6,591	4,176	4,440	5,535
EC-TWELVE..........	390	741	415	383	696	424
NETHERLANDS.......	188	221	191	177	242	212
FRANCE............	2	.	142	3	.	127
GERMANY, FED. REP.	16	231	67	16	182	59
UNITED KINGDOM....	140	275	7	136	261	7
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	765	1,105	969	719	1,089	1,046
SWEDEN...........	115	362	641	112	365	656
NORWAY...........	570	415	268	503	392	305
FINLAND..........	44	87	60	66	103	85
SWITZERLAND.......	15	241	.	16	229	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	7,667	9,016	13,201	8,048	9,179	13,328
JAPAN.............	3,246	3,314	5,285	3,546	3,328	5,223
HONG KONG.........	2,157	2,637	3,418	2,157	3,169	3,634
SINGAPORE.........	877	913	1,784	881	824	1,872
PHILIPPINES.......	69	1,095	1,470	80	1,022	1,370
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	391	324	393	277	190	341
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	697	423	231	639	381	246
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	99	121	224	119	126	212
MALAYSIA..........	236	103	169	240	58	166
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	4	96	.	4	95
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	63	15	.	71	19	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1,113	1,242	1,079	1,334	1,092	1,168
SAUDI ARABIA......	645	849	583	753	775	657
KUWAIT............	115	171	177	173	152	187
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	129	125	107	159	89	113
QATAR.............	55	62	92	47	47	94
EGYPT.............	55	.	53	73	.	56
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	1,699	1,560	1,552	1,801	1,500	1,639
PANAMA............	1,217	1,040	915	1,223	1,058	959
MEXICO............	252	280	370	247	126	370
COLOMBIA..........	75	50	69	80	52	67
HONDURAS..........	28	57	66	40	86	53
GUATEMALA.........	.	31	36	.	37	51
GUYANA............	69	19	.	148	59	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	973	890	724	1,117	928	989
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	198	88	221	218	92	294
BAHAMAS...........	52	194	121	63	120	190
NETHL. ANTILLES...	221	144	141	237	149	176
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	121	176	73	69	240	100
LW & WW ISLANDS...	52	41	55	50	49	90
BERMUDA...........	301	56	47	433	82	71
BARBADOS..........	22	57	27	34	76	19
HAITI.............	8	86	14	9	52	12
OTHER.............	4	79	.	4	86	.
LIBERIA...........	.	79	.	.	86	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	6,995	21,776	163,494	276,379	168,274
CANADA............	4,630	4,723	38,883	38,171	42,072
EC-TWELVE.........	476	417	11,413	26,222	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	476	401	8,528	16,022	8,694
NETHERLANDS......	.	16	1,606	9,265	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	137	202	13,448	29,742	13,498
SWEDEN..........	.	17	4,448	12,380	4,448
NORWAY..........	.	.	4,213	7,165	4,213
FINLAND.........			3,575	8,631	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	830	14,703	70,326	133,900	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	61	10,058	36,994	70,556	37,115
HONG KONG........	527	2,343	17,900	34,540	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	237	14,456	27,410	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	39	11,975	17,381	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	198	1,619	9,026	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	659	1,170	11,528	15,236	12,036
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	2,931	4,470	2,931
MEXICO...........	642	1,001	2,106	4,311	2,569
PANAMA...........	.	119	2,465	2,614	2,465
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,755	370	1,755
COSTA RICA.......	17	.	1,264	1,856	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	261	317	3,415	3,638	3,499
OTHER............	3	7	26	61	35
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	1,773	1,588	5,243	10,831	11,660
CANADA............	96	137	725	928	1,009
EC-TWELVE.........	923	718	1,830	6,577	5,422
FRANCE...........	754	376	1,355	3,813	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	70	164	225	1,462	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	30	280	50	981	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	720	453	2,632	2,342	4,811
JAPAN............	719	451	2,627	2,335	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	3	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	2	.	2
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,873	2,342	5,160	6,982	10,548
CANADA............	1,782	2,092	4,638	6,338	7,010
EC-TWELVE.........	20	68	206	198	632
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	65	77	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	62	151	198	301	2,761
JAPAN............	28	14	74	60	2,586
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	17	40	41	61
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	11	.	25	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	1	13	1	18
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	3,295	6,554	3,295	6,554	24,254
CANADA............	870	898	870	898	6,297
EC-TWELVE.........	527	564	527	564	2,791
UNITED KINGDOM...	377	419	377	419	1,689
GERMANY, FED. REP	12	16	12	16	731
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	190	378	190	378	723
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,699	4,688	1,699	4,688	14,357
JAPAN............	1,124	4,484	1,124	4,484	11,842
HONG KONG........	443	77	443	77	1,987
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	14	9	14	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	10	.	10	67
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	.	3	5
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	3
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	38,642	60,250	307,186	405,810	347,316
CANADA............	2,547	3,358	23,910	31,543	28,368
EC-TWELVE.........	6,709	14,947	100,043	136,627	101,680
FRANCE...........	4,006	6,410	58,636	60,920	59,198
NETHERLANDS......	1,486	2,808	21,502	24,626	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	313	708	2,743	2,738	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29,073	41,219	179,933	234,810	213,860
JAPAN............	25,367	24,731	167,489	202,627	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	423	59	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	133	15	142
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	18	.	18	.
LEMONS........(AUG)	12,289	11,744	125,890	113,131	150,926
CANADA............	465	457	6,174	5,913	7,086
EC-TWELVE.........	245	207	2,979	2,640	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	18	284	230	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,388	11,058	115,994	103,658	139,959
JAPAN............	10,629	10,307	107,927	94,806	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	155	4	460	690	577
LIMES.........(APR)	725	301	1,281	764	4,110
CANADA............	188	22	297	166	1,115
EC-TWELVE.........	123	268	137	352	857
FRANCE...........	14	178	22	215	489
NETHERLANDS......	78	4	78	4	146
UNITED KINGDOM...	32	57	37	103	146
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	12	.	26	50
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	414	.	844	221	2,077
MALAYSIA.........	154	.	462	.	872
HONG KONG........	160	.	239	.	743
JAPAN............	51	.	93	221	251
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	8
ORANGES.......(NOV)	60,803	50,326	258,910	217,925	396,542
CANADA............	11,807	6,325	80,532	71,991	110,808
EC-TWELVE.........	5,518	995	9,932	3,063	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	773	562	1,641	860	2,481
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42,638	40,349	166,501	141,769	265,042
JAPAN............	24,627	23,519	70,105	67,221	121,299
HONG KONG........	11,151	8,676	68,089	46,624	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	90	.	112
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	63	72	183	196	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	23	27	37	107
OTHER............	.	.	5	9	5
GRAPES........(JUN)	1,890	5,018	102,075	111,588	102,075
CANADA............	1,755	4,529	56,665	64,862	56,665
EC-TWELVE.........	14	223	3,605	6,049	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	2,078	2,098	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	188	33,681	32,465	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	68	12,416	10,522	12,416
HONG KONG........	.	.	10,056	9,183	10,056
JAPAN............	.	68	4,318	4,767	4,318
SINGAPORE........	.	39	3,572	3,537	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	478	611	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	52	36	4,626	4,450	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	65	38	942	1,054	942
OTHER............	.	.	1	.	1
PEARS.........(JUL)	2,473	1,650	35,519	42,730	36,365
CANADA............	2,200	1,452	18,045	18,167	18,742
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	948	2,284	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	7,301	9,755	7,301
SWEDEN..........	.	.	6,490	8,919	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	24	716	2,023	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	.	4,115	5,596	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,594	2,677	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	19	.	1,235	2,526	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	244	169	4,181	4,752	4,259
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,915	607	1,915
MEXICO...........	244	152	1,667	3,061	1,744
PANAMA...........	.	.	536	725	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	6	214	154	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	1,051	2,117	1,582	3,166	34,747
CANADA............	866	1,482	1,284	1,925	11,544
EC-TWELVE.........	21	372	68	537	3,397
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	58	42	58	42	1,187
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	171	91	241	17,962
HONG KONG........	51	86	51	86	11,073
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	20	10	20	10	5,414
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	10	16	73
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	23	50	363	494
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	11	27	20	44	91
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	65	632	8,649	11,063	9,079
CANADA............	62	563	1,715	1,935	2,098
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	2,781	2,312	2,781
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	1,974	1,395	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	332	395	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,757	1,483	1,772
SWEDEN..........	.	.	642	603	642
FINLAND.........	.	.	437	568	437
AUSTRIA.........	.	.	370	203	370
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	299	78	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	50	2,297	5,207	2,313
JAPAN............	.	42	2,000	3,819	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	91	94	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	19	8	23	8
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	.
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	35	78	277	749	277
CANADA............	18	21	50	95	50
EC-TWELVE.........	.	3	39	105	39
NETHERLANDS......	.	3	21	51	21
SPAIN...........	.	.	16	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	18	30	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	31	108	327	108
HONG KONG........	18	.	62	41	62
JAPAN............	.	21	27	218	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	22	55	169	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	35	59	35
QATAR...........	.	.	12	36	12
KUWAIT..........	.	22	8	58	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	5	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	17	2
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	227	202	2,377	2,036	2,569
CANADA............	.	.	111	93	114
EC-TWELVE.........	15	.	112	172	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	.	53	73	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	192	190	1,872	1,496	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	108	140	776	703	807
HONG KONG........	24	44	405	346	481
SINGAPORE........	10	.	252	106	264
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	34	2	193	109	241

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES,MAR (CONT)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	46	48	47
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	4	82	95	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	4	100	59	105
CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	948	513	3,623	4,877	4,009
CANADA............	672	145	1,767	1,614	2,018
EC-TWELVE.........	51	131	145	1,424	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	.	52	101	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	208	192	1,506	1,637	1,627
JAPAN............	92	64	662	591	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	59	67	552	558	595
SINGAPORE........	46	59	205	352	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	42	129	78	142
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	2	17	17	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	1	8	5	9
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,858	2,327	15,992	18,622	15,992
CANADA............	92	92	2,427	2,313	2,427
EC-TWELVE.........	.	121	331	265	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	31	28	547	397	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,620	2,026	11,224	14,418	11,224
JAPAN............	1,409	1,542	8,690	9,899	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	123	338	1,443	2,866	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	18	520	352	520
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	75	30	719	731	719
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	12	191	146	191
OTHER.............	.	.	33	.	33
PEARS.........(JUN)	75	45	1,351	1,018	1,351
CANADA............	17	.	81	155	81
EC-TWELVE.........	.	11	159	48	159
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	86	1	86
NETHERLANDS......	.	11	70	46	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	13	415	132	415
SWEDEN...........	.	13	216	31	216
NORWAY...........	.	.	180	101	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	16	357	409	357
JAPAN............	16	11	146	206	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	.	46	29	46
PHILIPPINES......	.	.	37	3	37
SINGAPORE........	2	.	36	51	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	2	119	171	119
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	.	125	53	125
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	3	95	50	95
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	457	781	2,682	4,288	7,234
CANADA............	315	519	1,750	2,232	4,062
EC-TWELVE.........	12	164	324	1,335	1,350
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	106	69	319	478
NETHERLANDS......	12	58	200	396	478
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	30	32	154
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	61	205	347	532
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	83	24	225	293	394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	12	24	25
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	.	46	13	100
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	17	13	56	43	106
OTHER.............	.	.	64	.	64
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,421	2,000	18,910	24,531	18,910
CANADA............	593	377	4,276	6,591	4,276
EC-TWELVE.........	.	37	741	415	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	185	56	1,105	969	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	486	1,251	9,016	13,201	9,016
JAPAN............	214	823	3,314	5,285	3,314
HONG KONG........	82	100	2,637	3,418	2,637
PHILIPPINES......	.	45	1,095	1,470	1,095
SINGAPORE........	46	161	913	1,784	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	71	1,242	1,079	1,242
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	104	141	1,560	1,552	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	47	68	890	724	890
OTHER.............	.	.	79	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	5,322	6,193	66,258	82,367	80,516
CANADA............	286	249	2,589	3,440	3,105
EC-TWELVE.........	2,731	3,374	27,132	37,024	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,580	1,280	10,669	16,343	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	433	1,051	6,249	8,713	7,696
DENMARK..........	373	569	4,651	5,807	5,494
NETHERLANDS......	140	335	3,392	4,016	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	519	559	8,808	8,521	10,131
SWEDEN...........	354	300	4,249	4,172	4,831
NORWAY...........	94	94	1,968	1,690	2,273
FINLAND..........	69	143	1,949	2,067	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,690	1,768	24,176	29,437	29,254
JAPAN............	1,230	1,165	15,201	20,101	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	56	78	2,877	2,552	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	50	170	1,042	2,182	1,068
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	21	46	2,077	1,410	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	25	24	435	333	478
OTHER.............	.	3	.	20	.
PRUNES........(AUG)	4,021	4,104	48,150	52,201	54,427
CANADA............	338	200	2,620	2,909	3,136
EC-TWELVE.........	2,222	1,912	24,824	25,317	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	717	904	6,342	8,322	7,506
ITALY............	653	425	6,830	7,720	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM...	404	195	2,811	2,636	3,243
NETHERLANDS......	207	47	2,704	1,192	2,821
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	384	454	6,507	6,874	7,626
SWEDEN...........	173	212	2,545	2,923	2,963
FINLAND..........	24	42	1,943	1,980	2,209
NORWAY...........	62	105	1,246	1,215	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	965	1,322	10,806	12,387	12,424
JAPAN............	690	926	7,883	8,728	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	26	1,241	1,730	1,326
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	50	164	1,831	2,628	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	12	307	340	312
OTHER.............	.	14	14	15	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	183	407	1,130	1,239	2,009
CANADA............	7	3	33	36	71
EC-TWELVE.........	48	258	404	627	622
FRANCE...........	40	140	222	445	403
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	155	.	155
ITALY............	8	118	26	178	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	11	7	24	12
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	75	113	346	412	790
JAPAN............	64	72	280	226	629
HONG KONG........	9	25	26	66	81
MID. EAST & N. AFR	50	16	312	111	457
SAUDI ARABIA.....	41	7	148	42	209
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	7	6	68	49	114
OMAN.............	.	1	61	5	78
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	1	.	17	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	4	28	13	57
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	457	932	2,593	4,029	4,405
CANADA............	59	8	491	75	618
EC-TWELVE.........	195	423	895	1,518	1,424
FRANCE...........	172	333	853	1,370	1,332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	7	46	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	346	237	1,610	634
JAPAN............	5	212	91	667	200
HONG KONG........	20	64	52	446	157
SINGAPORE........	8	4	37	207	110
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2	.	10	83	83
MID. EAST & N. AFR	134	128	786	451	1,330
SAUDI ARABIA.....	99	17	272	106	503
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	25	78	274	173	370
OMAN.............	.	3	123	36	200
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	7	3	14	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	27	20	146	298	332
OTHER.............	3	.	30	17	32
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	360	757	1,675	2,170	2,845
CANADA............	49	21	310	295	557
EC-TWELVE.........	71	233	175	502	281
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	40	27	113	44
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	237	378	1,124	1,147	1,907
JAPAN............	235	372	1,104	1,084	1,876
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	85	25	111	39
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	0	13	1	14
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	2	1	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,311	1,375	6,350	6,724	12,111
CANADA............	496	406	2,801	2,603	5,250
EC-TWELVE.........	414	478	1,498	2,029	3,116
GERMANY, FED. REP	143	54	684	318	1,146
NETHERLANDS......	159	305	328	978	834
UNITED KINGDOM...	60	111	244	439	616
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	111	89	586	546	1,141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	212	305	1,017	1,249	1,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	79	53	299	233	533
HONG KONG........	39	38	192	204	396
NEW ZEALAND......	21	34	200	46	294
JAPAN............	51	124	179	455	289
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	57	226	173	323
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	55	30	168	82	361
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	10	50	40	110
OTHER.............	.	1	5	1	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	333	356	958	1,125	1,867
CANADA............	91	52	506	213	1,119
EC-TWELVE.........	67	112	89	250	140
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	138	.	162	21	188
SWITZERLAND......	135	.	159	17	184
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	189	158	529	355
JAPAN............	25	189	63	518	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	7	.	41	3	116
HONG KONG........	5	.	47	7	61
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	97	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	43	16	65
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	334	362	1,749	1,957	3,708

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
CANADA............	5	7	40	57	160
EC-TWELVE.........	42	86	444	297	711
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	15	197	86	384
DENMARK..........	6	9	136	17	190
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	23	13	260	207	383
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	129	62	175
SWEDEN...........	21	13	92	113	131
NORWAY...........	2	.	39	32	72
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	225	101	862	840	1,803
MALAYSIA.........	89	6	281	147	504
HONG KONG........	10	37	175	151	441
SINGAPORE........	43	3	146	148	308
JAPAN............	56	19	123	109	267
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	144	.	445	377
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	.	20	358
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	2	9	28	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	35	9	119	82	247
OTHER.............	.	.	15	1	15
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	2,316	3,257	8,575	12,595	9,320
CANADA............	1,753	2,539	3,376	4,222	3,665
EC-TWELVE.........	173	344	853	1,617	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	110	189	364	659	503
ITALY............	58	125	471	826	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	48	113	369	734	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	103	258	2,954	6,001	3,034
JAPAN............	36	183	2,812	5,820	2,841
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	2	2	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	238	.	1,020	17	1,020
MEXICO...........	238	.	1,020	17	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	3
OTHER.............	.	.	1	.	1
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	10,077	11,176	84,705	145,958	113,115
CANADA............	8,016	9,340	75,520	137,544	95,836
EC-TWELVE.........	368	155	2,243	1,665	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	191	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,578	1,493	5,513	5,025	12,768
HONG KONG........	1,489	1,234	4,980	4,464	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	4	452	50	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	107	38	283	180
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	62	77	863	1,195	1,328
OTHER.............	.	.	.	6	.
ONION.........(OCT)	9,300	3,604	53,184	67,605	76,536
CANADA............	8,649	2,934	38,023	30,736	54,140
EC-TWELVE.........	132	148	733	936	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	150	312	150	924	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	365	136	12,436	29,859	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	58	4,283	6,161	5,602
JAPAN............	.	7	4,157	19,148	4,290
HONG KONG........	.	.	2,576	3,369	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	141	106	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	19	1,376	3,963	3,881
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	53	275	1,035	838
OTHER.............	.	.	50	45	77
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	10,068	4,599	21,342	15,125	44,023
CANADA............	9,939	4,398	19,726	13,477	41,404
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	14	19	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	90	215	415	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	63	.	63
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	90	68	961	620	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	35	304	575	698
OTHER.............	.	9	4	19	17
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	474	218	5,336	3,732	5,675
CANADA............	474	218	4,816	3,327	5,144
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	18	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	22	141	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	151	82	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	346	165	358
TOMATOES......(OCT)	6,566	7,407	42,879	49,870	63,503
CANADA............	6,555	7,288	42,391	48,506	61,069
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	64	62	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	93	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	16	244	885	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	79	30	119	70
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	23	150	194	252
OTHER.............	.	.	.	13	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	8,070	11,496	70,581	85,391	82,982
CANADA............	131	.	773	472	932
EC-TWELVE.........	2,652	4,664	25,218	25,717	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,201	2,065	11,963	12,300	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM...	967	1,246	6,966	6,380	8,209
FRANCE...........	169	691	3,889	4,018	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	711	1,100	7,375	6,062	8,425
SWITZERLAND......	184	284	4,235	3,029	4,829
SWEDEN...........	396	557	2,182	2,051	2,500
NORWAY...........	131	189	791	714	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,366	5,338	34,936	50,119	41,398
JAPAN............	3,327	3,746	26,717	36,133	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	90	393	532	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	95	189	1,193	1,610	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	76	114	686	838	758
OTHER.............	.	.	8	40	8
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	299	507	3,273	4,864	3,443
CANADA............	56	70	1,117	1,120	1,221
EC-TWELVE.........	.	6	86	93	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	215	348	1,381	2,692	1,402
JAPAN............	121	250	599	1,922	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	21	33	320	273	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	23	225	242	226
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	19	222	278	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	41	235	440	267
OTHER.............	.	.	1	.	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	248	323	4,561	3,460	4,809
CANADA............	127	104	1,839	2,145	2,045
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	195	26	201
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	79	185	2,031	855	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	1,532	161	1,532
JAPAN............	17	36	245	357	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	9	201	47	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	27	22	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	42	24	252	364	252
OTHER.............	.	.	15	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	3,441	4,618	35,397	43,387	38,569
CANADA............	234	244	1,560	2,917	2,004
EC-TWELVE.........	316	611	4,116	3,844	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM...	197	449	3,276	2,574	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	79	30	903	1,015	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,702	3,690	26,074	34,676	30,559
JAPAN............	2,231	3,314	24,047	29,460	26,288
AUSTRALIA........	377	249	3,528	3,821	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	51	13	321	697	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	3	123	66	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	38	21	299	171	299
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	7,745	10,868	78,592	99,367	85,888
CANADA............	.	48	787	348	839
EC-TWELVE.........	.	25	23	575	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	101	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,480	10,466	75,890	95,978	83,074
JAPAN............	6,320	9,054	65,720	81,644	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	246	116	973	1,314	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	6	87	43	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	208	718	1,109	745
OTHER.............	.	.	14	.	14
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	165	392	1,182	1,713	3,345
CANADA............	72	124	504	562	1,248
EC-TWELVE.........	41	79	287	610	1,014
UNITED KINGDOM...	10	40	131	312	421
GERMANY, FED. REP	26	38	97	192	341
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	26	100	92	232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	35	101	141	258	473
AUSTRALIA........	20	85	70	191	248
JAPAN............	11	16	53	42	102
OTHER PACIFIC IS.	.	.	.	20	96
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	3	20	31	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	29	107	112	253
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	20	9	22	35
OTHER.............	.	10	13	26	24
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,186	1,400	7,034	8,023	18,193
CANADA............	186	173	913	869	1,979
EC-TWELVE.........	503	735	3,166	3,763	7,415
UNITED KINGDOM...	147	240	1,022	1,210	2,770
GERMANY, FED. REP	161	377	1,168	1,501	2,602
NETHERLANDS......	91	30	310	287	760
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	114	157	965	908	2,057
SWITZERLAND......	11	47	366	307	713
SWEDEN...........	62	39	283	304	630
NORWAY...........	41	28	177	125	382
FINLAND..........	.	43	132	165	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	339	289	1,754	2,319	6,195
JAPAN............	193	176	1,157	1,785	4,535
AUSTRALIA........	115	105	447	419	1,290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	10	7	26	50
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	28	27	130	57	275
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	9	59	65	99
OTHER.............	5	.	40	16	122
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	1,984	2,339	13,549	14,947	19,874
CANADA............	38	36	549	360	723
EC-TWELVE.........	247	236	1,845	2,510	2,545
FRANCE...........	110	.	1,001	.	1,001

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,FLAKE (CONT)					
NETHERLANDS......	35	.	362	329	619
UNITED KINGDOM...	55	218	239	1,903	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	89	240	427	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,612	1,910	10,461	10,848	15,587
JAPAN............	1,436	1,702	9,291	9,332	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	7	72	124	94
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	37	61	344	494	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	19	3	19
OTHER.............	.	.	18	181	18
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	605	483	3,458	3,614	5,283
CANADA............	554	370	2,693	2,524	4,258
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	164	56	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	55	56	117	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	38	58	341	743	562
JAPAN............	.	49	212	607	310
SINGAPORE........	21	.	51	29	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	108	70	111
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	.	55	72	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	39	20	42
OTHER.............	.	.	1	11	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	334	529	2,650	5,797	3,084
CANADA............	9	70	447	555	490
EC-TWELVE.........	27	20	36	1,126	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	41	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	120	177	856	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	185	1,104	205
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	27	9	327	364	348
MEXICO...........	23	.	309	205	330
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	7	28	7
OTHER.............	240	311	1,471	1,724	1,760
INDIA............	240	311	1,471	1,724	1,760
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	21	64	293	677	662
CANADA............	.	.	137	133	140
EC-TWELVE.........	13	.	72	302	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	10	55	57
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	.	23	44	54
ITALY............	.	.	29	79	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	23	43	80
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	17	41	62
SWEDEN...........	.	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	.	45	44	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	15	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	64	15	139	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	393	435	44,584	50,788	45,420
CANADA............	173	60	1,964	1,859	2,137
EC-TWELVE.........	21	75	33,439	41,410	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	21	17	11,607	10,200	11,618
SPAIN............	.	22	8,909	13,870	8,909
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	6,267	9,317	6,267
ITALY............	.	.	4,441	5,362	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,560	1,122	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	74	79	1,656	2,659	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	.	402	293	402
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	114	221	5,490	3,401	6,106
MEXICO...........	113	221	3,681	3,072	4,295
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,369	43	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	53	43	53
OTHER.............	.	.	19	.	19
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	292	151	1,176	1,549	2,002
CANADA............	.	6	21	14	25
EC-TWELVE.........	11	36	163	343	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	11	.	13	234	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	12	75	54	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	4	62	56	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	269	95	812	1,043	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND).	109	40	414	392	668
HONG KONG........	147	42	331	299	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	10	15	53	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	.	14	13	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	37	1	37
OTHER.............	2	.	52	26	72
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	2,660	9,867	56,921	120,726	62,054
CANADA............	236	143	4,388	2,532	4,646
EC-TWELVE.........	1,697	4,587	25,643	71,265	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	848	2,033	12,194	38,791	13,648
FRANCE...........	214	812	4,902	9,583	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM...	401	510	3,766	6,804	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	150	827	6,808	10,936	7,072
SWEDEN...........	115	181	2,842	3,964	3,039
SWITZERLAND......	35	547	2,000	3,621	2,018
NORWAY...........	.	35	1,157	2,543	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	390	1,867	15,197	17,347	15,712
JAPAN............	241	1,480	12,014	13,013	12,394

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MID. EAST & N. AFR	112	304	1,729	4,913	1,848
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	14	151	530	1,093	558
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	35	38	35
OTHER.............	61	1,987	2,592	12,602	4,094
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	65	124	596	823	964
CANADA............	53	66	368	334	626
EC-TWELVE.........	4	26	156	283	244
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	0	41	105	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	62	18	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	11	29	24	47
NETHERLANDS......	3	13	17	113	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	37	58	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	2	16	85	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	.	3	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	30	19	59	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	210	469	8,404	7,260	8,876
CANADA............	13	72	772	983	851
EC-TWELVE.........	85	102	3,934	2,871	4,099
SPAIN............	29	54	1,730	602	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	38	.	933	1,096	1,089
ITALY............	.	.	850	128	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	261	427	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	237	2,891	2,143	3,082
JAPAN............	20	65	1,699	685	1,770
AUSTRALIA........	20	114	778	799	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	21	40	306	523	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	51	337	666	352
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	2	144	140	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	.	55	12	55
OTHER.............	.	5	10	19	11
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	60	38	287	600	431
CANADA............	.	.	16	13	18
EC-TWELVE.........	38	4	79	85	82
FRANCE...........	38	.	74	47	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	32	61	256	70
JAPAN............	9	26	18	122	22
HONG KONG........	.	.	20	37	20
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	15	.	17
SINGAPORE........	.	6	7	6	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	180	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	2	131	61	232
MEXICO...........	13	1	127	57	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	0
OTHER.............	.	.	.	2	26
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	1,227	2,779	24,533	30,269	26,256
CANADA............	52	22	1,272	995	1,349
EC-TWELVE.........	471	1,708	12,117	19,014	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	105	889	4,442	9,336	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	108	156	3,301	2,508	3,394
FRANCE...........	196	449	3,069	3,854	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	55	168	2,478	2,335	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	618	779	7,897	6,369	8,610
JAPAN............	496	610	6,835	4,712	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	82	674	1,305	705
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	11	44	152	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	11	18	11
OTHER.............	13	8	40	82	41
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	132	327	1,329	2,511	1,806
CANADA............	2	8	264	190	268
EC-TWELVE.........	.	0	5	78	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	4	307	250	354
JAPAN............	.	.	307	207	307
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	130	313	699	1,884	1,085
BRAZIL...........	102	301	357	1,716	550
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	70	.	215
ARGENTINA........	.	4	98	32	140
MEXICO...........	.	.	136	44	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	33	99	39
OTHER.............	.	1	21	9	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	146	88	1,821	2,376	2,200
CANADA............	.	.	57	72	63
EC-TWELVE.........	5	35	234	294	254
NETHERLANDS......	.	21	100	131	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	5	10	82	67	82
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	23	27	30
IRELAND..........	.	.	27	55	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	15	2	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	20	92	217	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	129	24	1,328	1,566	1,550
MEXICO...........	34	.	698	771	698
BRAZIL...........	20	11	162	136	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	9	17	63	27
OTHER.............	.	.	78	163	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	859	1,502	3,750	6,222	11,080

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPE WINES. (CONT)					
CANADA............	287	311	1,153	1,663	3,275
EC-TWELVE.........	206	548	1,031	1,785	2,995
UNITED KINGDOM...	137	382	590	1,054	1,857
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	12	16	111	186	355
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	88	197	580	674
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	241	459	945	1,712	2,955
JAPAN............	149	367	550	1,322	1,879
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	55	7	225	47	539
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	0	5	2	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	9	85	78	294
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	49	87	321	389	841
OTHER............	7	.	14	13	37
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	44	23	297	180	473
CANADA............	3	0	39	18	67
EC-TWELVE.........	29	3	161	64	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	0	63	22	118
FRANCE...........	24	.	78	6	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	3	6	17	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	16	82	72	127
JAPAN............	9	14	68	60	98
HONG KONG........	.	1	5	7	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	.	5	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	1	8	4	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	0	.	0
OTHER............	.	.	0	0	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	147	120	809	1,087	1,379
CANADA............	3	3	35	49	50
EC-TWELVE.........	33	38	188	243	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	.	49	63	184
NETHERLANDS......	14	18	34	51	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	13	31	39	49
FRANCE...........	9	3	37	39	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	83	72	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	78	55	325	521	493
JAPAN............	76	41	204	389	313
HONG KONG........	1	6	95	41	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	0	1	0	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	6	149	157	291
MEXICO...........	21	2	122	99	263
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	1	2
OTHER............	8	18	26	45	31
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	76	79	837	797	1,194
CANADA............	5	4	23	32	46
EC-TWELVE.........	29	38	370	357	522
UNITED KINGDOM...	20	19	153	162	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	8	81	65	112
FRANCE...........	2	4	42	50	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	32	22	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	23	301	291	400
JAPAN............	6	11	216	179	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	5	50	45	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	6	6	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	8	64	73	146
MEXICO...........	3	6	32	47	59
VENEZUELA........	9	.	21	4	28
BRAZIL...........	4	.	15	3	21
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	3	0	3
OTHER............	3	4	17	15	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	24	24	225	267	348
CANADA............	3	2	12	10	19
EC-TWELVE.........	10	13	131	146	180
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	3	45	54	62
FRANCE...........	5	2	39	28	47
ITALY............	0	.	13	24	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	0	2	1	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	3	47	57	69
JAPAN............	4	1	29	37	39
HONG KONG........	4	.	9	6	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	0	5	5	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	5	24	48	53
MEXICO...........	1	4	17	25	40
BRAZIL...........	0	0	3	8	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER............	.	1	7	5	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	28,950	29,770	119,462	103,983	139,253
CHILE...........	9,813	15,052	40,824	36,661	43,315
CANADA..........	4,121	2,499	36,786	38,786	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	13,139	11,667	24,639	21,824	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,280	.	7,280
FRANCE..........	.	.	7,239	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	246,312	243,269	1,265,297	1,255,702	2,940,544
ECUADOR.........	71,041	64,926	350,895	336,611	719,975
HONDURAS........	54,895	66,127	232,712	265,108	566,272
COSTA RICA......	35,422	37,876	239,648	236,782	551,167
COLOMBIA........	39,815	35,191	216,404	204,256	492,308
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	17	18	352	631	11,662
CANADA..........	.	.	.	.	11,330
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	1,682	2,244	10,689	12,611	15,045
MEXICO..........	1,673	2,220	10,393	12,196	13,508
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	.	95	1,760	4,990	1,618
BAHAMAS.........	.	95	1,470	4,875	1,470
LEMONS......(AUG)	366	571	8,354	3,987	9,749
BAHAMAS.........	.	.	4,605	981	4,605
SPAIN...........	319	521	2,609	1,526	3,466
CHILE...........	.	.	1,035	1,404	1,535
LIMES.......(APR)	2,417	4,240	4,312	7,655	34,109
MEXICO..........	2,267	3,908	3,892	7,104	32,439
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	38	.	13,066	13,862	14,256
MEXICO..........	.	.	7,106	12,378	8,191
SPAIN...........	38	.	4,469	57	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,374	1,696	18,455	20,509	20,148
MEXICO..........	370	228	9,916	7,647	10,403
ISRAEL..........	36	.	3,691	1,778	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	630	704	1,321	1,790	2,195
SPAIN...........	1	6	2,037	6,819	2,038
GRAPES......(JUN)	4,969	15,140	238,540	309,538	238,540
CHILE...........	4,436	2,254	210,579	261,250	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	8,099	4,789	12,787	8,329	51,996
MEXICO..........	4,671	2,591	5,473	4,174	42,614
HAITI...........	3,343	2,174	7,094	4,121	8,780
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	34,975	22,220	34,975	22,220	162,750
MEXICO..........	33,531	18,673	33,531	18,673	123,539
HONDURAS........	18	1,362	18	1,362	17,040
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	11,188	12,973	11,188	12,973	71,468
MEXICO..........	9,176	9,544	9,176	9,544	39,443
PANAMA..........	711	213	711	213	8,705
GUATEMALA.......	824	2,030	824	2,030	8,279
WATERMELONS.(APR)	35,063	40,147	52,097	67,652	136,532
MEXICO..........	34,871	39,816	51,326	66,459	133,368
PEARS.......(JUL)	5,345	6,571	29,202	30,118	31,707
CHILE...........	515	1,651	14,797	17,083	14,797
ARGENTINA.......	3,058	3,250	4,587	5,355	6,336
AUSTRALIA.......	1,656	1,560	4,866	1,614	5,613
JAPAN...........	.	.	3,269	3,906	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	6,324	7,306	35,171	38,198	80,947
COSTA RICA.....	2,340	3,060	13,068	17,339	34,922
HONDURAS.......	2,188	2,982	15,073	14,785	31,023
DOMINICAN REPUB	618	801	4,518	3,852	11,227
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	2,501	6,529	2,601	6,721	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	2,472	6,480	2,543	6,639	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	206	205	4,803	3,530	4,803
SPAIN..........	144	21	3,285	863	3,285
GREECE.........	40	118	616	231	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,631	4,257	23,596	21,581	49,621
SPAIN..........	2,113	2,273	14,030	10,666	27,523
KOREA, REPUBLIC	659	628	3,902	5,402	9,129
CHINA (MAINLAND	320	962	1,951	2,543	5,745
JAPAN..........	294	276	2,523	2,666	5,634
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,721	5,435	43,432	44,053	78,674
SPAIN..........	4,332	4,908	39,059	38,347	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	204	411	2,048	2,681	5,153
SPAIN..........	129	349	591	1,488	2,934
GREECE.........	75	61	1,362	1,147	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	215	661	3,816	5,754	8,253
SPAIN..........	129	586	2,833	4,047	4,520
MEXICO.........	.	.	80	900	2,399
GREECE.........	49	45	628	568	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	100	89	382	429	769
GREECE.........	65	89	314	369	515
SPAIN..........	.	.	26	10	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	315	268	1,934	3,138	3,615
SPAIN..........	289	245	1,701	2,824	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,805	3,564	34,132	30,267	59,075
SPAIN..........	3,763	3,529	33,524	29,783	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	81	442	1,119	1,784	1,809
GREECE.........	25	103	551	731	959
SPAIN..........	21	198	384	695	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,554	3,445	17,306	25,384	17,306
GREECE.........	366	372	8,147	12,469	8,147
CHILE..........	909	2,520	4,386	5,663	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	1,754	.	1,754
PEARS.......(JUN)	212	1	2,478	456	2,478
SPAIN..........	21	.	772	190	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	497	.	497
AUSTRALIA......	99	.	484	45	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	18,479	19,856	98,163	106,030	239,858
THAILAND.......	6,380	10,648	39,871	59,069	103,118
PHILIPPINES....	9,414	6,662	45,833	35,287	100,913
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,578	2,083	15,127	14,793	15,127
MEXICO.........	1,204	1,332	9,631	11,749	9,631
AUSTRALIA......	15	1	1,827	145	1,827

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	577	175	8,013	3,575	8,360
TURKEY..........	421	50	6,850	2,937	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	20	19	919	582	975
IRAN...........	.	.	731	251	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	5	17	120	149	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	323	646	1,465	3,836	2,026
IRAN...........	.	52	719	724	719
TUNISIA........	139	.	139	.	531
PAKISTAN.......	178	259	386	1,764	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	5	.	2,628	2,566	2,649
GREECE.........	3	.	2,212	1,940	2,214
TURKEY.........	2	.	316	392	333
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	25	171	5,568	7,649	5,584
MEXICO.........	25	110	5,126	7,170	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	336	112	2,111	4,295	2,418
SPAIN..........	56	76	1,173	2,816	1,173
TURKEY.........	135	.	520	1,443	754
GREECE.........	145	.	381	0	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,640	2,042	29,271	22,463	33,330
GERMANY, FED. R	454	203	7,519	3,475	8,108
AUSTRIA........	484	107	4,957	2,233	5,231
ARGENTINA......	662	940	3,339	7,048	5,113
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	248	10	3,197	676	3,572
HUNGARY........	237	155	1,608	2,437	1,841
FCOJ........(DEC)	19,680	16,813	192,891	144,141	395,520
BRAZIL.........	15,450	9,512	168,303	119,275	359,179
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	1,472	2,517	4,206	11,076	20,078
ARGENTINA......	141	1,489	1,490	5,829	9,674
BRAZIL.........	280	747	876	3,500	6,313
CANADA.........	1,043	14	1,789	1,149	3,037
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	2,764	3,096	10,478	15,088	26,752
PHILIPPINES....	2,698	1,858	10,280	11,246	26,048
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	3,627	5,822	21,402	26,009	47,092
PHILIPPINES....	1,285	2,250	10,996	11,649	20,814
THAILAND.......	1,617	2,767	6,759	10,739	16,699
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	536	199	2,403	1,765	7,345
CANADA.........	536	192	1,899	1,643	6,841
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	106	144	2,299	817	2,838
YUGOSLAVIA.....	.	49	742	332	1,142
NEW ZEALAND....	105	16	916	76	927
CHILE..........	.	80	338	391	357
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,018	4,886	28,243	18,398	35,926
MEXICO.........	2,506	4,294	23,917	15,564	30,260
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	674	335	12,199	11,715	13,146
MEXICO.........	588	258	10,849	10,946	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	328	149	7,233	8,983	10,511
CANADA.........	113	134	6,552	8,634	9,130
NETHERLANDS....	214	.	493	.	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	456	1,595	30,994	45,637	42,776
CANADA.........	57	86	27,088	35,497	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	89	45	4,580	5,658	6,447
MEXICO.........	51	7	3,450	4,927	3,450
CANADA.........	2	18	801	550	2,453
CELERY......(OCT)	391	396	6,162	9,917	11,360
MEXICO.........	211	364	4,230	7,399	4,276
CANADA.........	.	.	424	973	3,800
GUATEMALA......	181	32	1,420	1,508	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	8,087	3,003	187,609	208,287	190,983
MEXICO.........	7,447	2,378	181,516	200,201	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	865	1,242	12,718	18,179	13,098
MEXICO.........	861	1,229	12,612	17,884	12,955
GARLIC......(OCT)	2,450	3,356	10,740	11,207	17,945
MEXICO.........	2,312	3,206	6,086	6,768	12,012
ARGENTINA......	38	148	2,235	3,281	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	31	49	4,312	16,321	6,504
MEXICO.........	.	.	4,081	15,733	4,081
CANADA.........	13	15	128	176	2,265
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	253	997	4,037	7,007	24,094
MEXICO.........	61	716	2,998	6,068	21,864
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	12,220	12,080	144,092	174,128	159,900
MEXICO.........	10,589	10,850	124,043	150,366	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	6,848	7,269	93,683	109,143	112,781
MEXICO.........	5,549	6,045	87,041	102,708	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	2,385	1,771	27,057	41,085	27,505
CANADA.........	2,385	1,767	26,999	41,057	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	19,243	16,713	155,650	141,042	182,522
CANADA.........	19,223	16,608	155,473	140,797	181,891
SQUASH......(OCT)	4,291	4,197	65,374	59,093	68,784
MEXICO.........	4,082	3,906	64,074	56,837	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	30,979	24,296	371,779	286,451	441,327
MEXICO.........	30,337	23,707	363,493	281,035	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	28	24	10,482	11,591	13,442

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MEXICO.........	27	11	8,513	9,491	11,407
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	342	522	8,434	7,159	9,462
SPAIN..........	341	516	8,377	7,043	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	6,663	7,125	44,481	39,330	50,665
PORTUGAL.......	370	207	11,670	4,583	11,955
MEXICO.........	3,441	5,065	7,452	14,654	11,336
ISRAEL.........	219	41	6,624	3,651	6,846
TURKEY.........	499	16	5,210	1,638	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	428	232	8,622	6,154	9,438
ISRAEL.........	250	1	3,887	2,174	4,175
ITALY..........	99	76	2,035	2,245	2,108
SPAIN..........	9	19	1,770	483	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	6,482	3,720	70,937	73,587	77,593
ITALY..........	3,324	2,064	38,293	38,549	41,822
SPAIN..........	1,330	420	18,003	19,615	20,295
ISRAEL.........	510	16	7,937	7,963	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,366	1,353	5,363	3,373	18,918
SPAIN..........	1,365	1,351	5,321	3,290	18,677
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	746	179	1,431	401	3,008
MEXICO.........	713	147	1,285	304	1,512
CHINA (TAIWAN).	9	3	27	13	600
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	8,320	6,691	74,185	55,192	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,847	2,753	27,692	23,324	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	3,489	1,265	26,377	16,566	28,916
HONG KONG......	1,013	1,573	13,247	8,065	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	864	1,166	7,756	5,804	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	404	716	4,073	2,083	4,961
CANADA.........	334	293	3,163	2,995	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	9,584	7,239	57,184	62,607	80,885
MEXICO.........	9,322	6,866	48,445	51,673	68,946
GUATEMALA......	198	339	7,842	9,827	10,806
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	285	189	18,413	25,204	21,307
MEXICO.........	246	97	17,266	24,277	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	745	764	7,401	6,611	8,663
EL SALVADOR....	207	127	3,118	2,432	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	74	184	2,279	1,336	2,692
GUATEMALA......	418	450	1,907	2,804	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,696	4,095	24,901	37,262	33,145
CANADA.........	2,696	4,095	24,458	36,798	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	48	151	407	603	1,024
JAPAN..........	6	62	108	189	305
KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	14	80	99	250
CHINA (TAIWAN).	12	22	65	103	138
CHILE..........	16	.	85	29	113
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,847	2,028	22,671	16,190	51,803
PHILIPPINES....	2,884	1,809	17,516	14,614	42,345
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	561	1,669	2,612	4,749	5,981
BRAZIL.........	561	1,669	2,515	4,322	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	37	147	525	1,297	890
MEXICO.........	36	.	335	109	476
HONG KONG......	.	.	17	325	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	393	229	3,980	2,909	4,739
BRAZIL.........	336	197	2,675	1,210	3,176
PERU...........	15	.	806	396	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	2,685	2,593	39,109	32,603	47,203
INDIA..........	1,051	477	23,916	14,221	27,426
BRAZIL.........	995	1,558	10,626	14,257	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	43	413	1,635	1,572	1,774
TURKEY.........	40	391	1,167	1,263	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	1000393	.	6,243,556	.	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	36,297	.	3,325,308	.	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	617,623	.	2,299,688	.	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,919	3,249	17,153	14,523	52,506
ITALY..........	1,828	1,090	7,574	5,226	20,887
FRANCE.........	1,224	968	5,038	4,022	15,719
SPAIN..........	785	1,111	3,791	4,357	13,538
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	21,328	19,053	99,962	88,831	248,109
ITALY..........	10,710	8,218	47,620	39,243	114,336
FRANCE.........	5,957	5,718	27,721	25,999	69,984
GERMANY, FED. R	2,172	2,478	11,009	9,132	26,584
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,474	1,387	7,146	6,697	18,450
ITALY..........	934	819	3,605	3,460	9,276
SPAIN..........	313	332	2,563	2,076	6,058
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	30,691	30,220	134,110	156,726	266,921
COLOMBIA.......	22,967	20,576	103,403	119,599	206,990
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	66,313	.	303,083	.	345,404
COLOMBIA.......	63,921	.	289,602	.	330,511

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